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VOL. XXIV NO. 77 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1936 TWELVE PAGES

India Denounces Ottawa Trade Pact

T. Us. AS PETS OF GOVERNORS

Question Of Labour Seats In New Legislatures Raised In Commons

LONDON, March 30.

Mr. R. A. Butler moving the Provincial Legislative Assemblies Order invited general discussion on the five orders on a formal motion for adoption of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies with amendments. The other four orders are re: Provincial Legislative Councils;

Scheduled castes;

Burma House of Representatives and

Burma Senate elections.

Mr. Butler declared that the Orders marked a further step in the steady progress towards the establishment of the New Constitution. The magnitude of the task could not be exaggerated. They might well marvel at the expedition with which the machinery for representation had been perfected. There was urgency for the approval of the Orders in order to render possible administrative arrangements to establish the electoral machinery. Such administrative arrangements as making electoral roll, was essential to get undertaken this summer if elections were to be held, as hoped, next cold weather. Then if the Niemeyer Report was not unfavourable on the financial condition of Provinces and the House approved of the Order which Government would submit in due course, the new Legislatures would be able to start Provincial Autonomy at the beginning of next spring.

DELIMITATION REPORT.

Mr. Butler paid a tribute to the work of the Delimitation Committee. Sir Laurie Hammond with his colleagues, High Court Judges from Madras and Lahore, toured India for nearly ten thousand miles in three months and had produced a most interesting, detailed, efficient and human Blue Books. Points wherein the Government differed with the Hammond Report were not considerable. Mr. Butler explained that all constituencies followed the Communal Award. Territorial communities were all on communal basis. General constituencies were mostly single-member constituencies. In some a seat was reserved for the Scheduled Castes according to the Poona Pact. There were a few, especially in Bombay, where the general principle favoured multi-member constituencies, where seats were reserved for such races as Mahrattas. One order gave lists of castes which will be regarded as Scheduled according to local conditions and castes in particular provinces are named.

The second type of territorial constituencies were Mohammedans and the third type, Sikhs. There were European and Anglo-Indian seats in nearly every province. Constituencies would be approximately half the size of the seats in the old Chambers halving the difficulty of candidates in keeping contact with their constituents. The upshot of the Hammond decisions as regards rural versus urban representation was that village communities would have slightly increased proportion of seats. The Committee decided the general rule should favour single-member constituencies, excepting general seats wherein one seat should be reserved for the Members of the Scheduled Castes and in few other cases, notably Bombay, where the general rule favoured multi-member constituencies.

BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

The Committee had favoured multi-member constituencies in Madras in order to secure election of representatives of sub-castes, but Government, taking into account the public opinion expressed in the debate in the Madras Council recently, concluded that it would be wiser to adhere to single member system because there was sub-divisions of Hindus in other provinces also. A different problem arose in Bombay because

(Continued On page 7)

Assembly Votes For Its Termination

COUNTRY COERCED INTO AGREEMENT

If England Wants To Trade With India She Must Adopt Friendly Attitude

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

NEW DELHI: March 30.

The delight of the House knew no bounds when the result of the division on the Ottawa Resolution was announced to-day in the Assembly. For full two minutes shouts of "Down with Ottawa" rent the air—feebly countered by "Up with Satyamurti" from the European Benches—when it was known that Mr. Jinnah's amendment was carried by an unexpected majority of five votes.

MYSTERIOUS CALLS.

The fact that when the House met this morning, Sir Mohamed Zafrullah left the Treasury Bench and sat with Mr. De Souza for several minutes and a number of mysterious calls were coming to the latter from the lobby, which led one to suspect that great pressure was being brought upon him. But he stuck to his guns. The only truant to-day was Mr. Azhar Ali, who, to everybody's surprise, gave his vote to the Government.

NO USE HUMBUGGING.

Mr. Jinnah's speech showed him as a masterly parliamentarian and was responsible for a large number of the Independents voting with the Opposition. "It was not the Finance Member who was speaking, but the rent-collector," said Mr. Jinnah, referring to Sir James Grigg's speech last week.

"There is no use humbugging each other," he told the Commerce Member, and warned the House that, if they accepted the motion for the Committee they would be kept roaming about for two years.

Sir Mohamed Zafrullah's reply was pointless and discursive, bearing on its very face, the conviction that he was fighting a losing battle.

TEXT OF MR. JINNAH'S AMENDMENT

NEW DELHI, March 30.

The following is the text of Mr. Jinnah's amendment which was accepted by the Assembly by 70 votes to 65:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that the Ottawa Agreement dated 20th August, 1932 be terminated without delay and notice of denunciation be given in terms of Article 14 thereof.

The Assembly further recommends that the Government of India should immediately examine the trend of the Trade of India with various other important countries and the United Kingdom and investigate the possibility of entering into such Bilateral Trade Treaties with them, whenever and wherever possible, to bring about expansion of the Export Trade of India in those markets and submit such treaty or treaties for the approval of the Assembly.—A. P.

Analysis Of Voting

NEW DELHI, March 30.

An analysis of the division list shows that out of 144 members, including the President, 135 voted. One member, namely, Mian Ghiabuddin remained neutral, while Sir N. N. Sircar who was present in the morning, left in the afternoon and paired off with Mr. A. C. Dutt, The Maharajkumar of Vizianagram who had left Delhi for Benares "en route" to Bombay returned as a result of an urgent "whip" and voted against Mr. Jinnah's motion. The only absentees were Mr. Hossainbhoy Laljee, Mr. Fazlul Haq, Mr. Rajan Baksh, Mr. Anwarul Azim and U. Thein Maung. One seat is still vacant owing to the pending election in the Chhittagong Division.

One feature of the comment in the lobby was that Dr. De Souza, nominated member representing the Christian community, and Mr. Ismail Choudhary voted with the Opposition while Mr. Azhar Ali voted with the Government.—A. P.

Proceedings In Detail

NEW DELHI, March 30.

Mr. Stewart, Commerce Secretary, replying to the speeches of the Opposition members said that Dr. De Souza had complained that the High Commissioner and the Trade Commissioner for India in the U. K. were less solicitous of Indian interests than officials representing other Dominions and Colonies. Mr. Stewart remarked that on the other hand, these officials of India were unfailing in their attempts to promote India's interests, but counsel could not act without his brief, and if the Indian industry would make out its case, these officers would do their best for it.

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS.

Mr. Stewart replying to Seth Govind Das' argument contended that the fact that there had been a substantial increase in the exports of non-preferential articles to foreign countries was a strong proof that there had been no retaliation against India.

The Commerce Secretary next illustrated the kind of difficulties which would confront an Indian negotiator of bilateral agreements which Mr. Jinnah's motion had suggested. The first handicap would be India's policy of industrial expansion and discriminating protection. It was axiomatic that in such negotiations, India must give way somewhere which the other country was prepared to accept.

Suppose India negotiated an agreement with France. That country's trade with India in gold thread had come down from Rs. 65 lakhs to three quarters of a lakh. Restoration of this trade was France's foremost desire. Was India prepared to repeal her protective duty on gold thread?

Netherlands sold previously nine crores worth sugar and bought rice, would India take more sugar for rice? Sweden sold India 68 lakhs worth matches in 1923/24 and last year she imported only 20,000 rupees worth

(Continued On page 7)

Armament Race

SWITZERLAND AND SWEDEN JOIN

Huge Additional Sums To Strengthen Their Defence Forces

(SPECIAL CABLE).

BERNE, March 30.

The Federal Council approved in principle the estimates totalling 35 million Swiss Francs submitted by the Military Department for national defence.

STOCKHOLM, March 30.

Government presented proposals for re-inforcement and modernization of national defences. The annual air force grant was increased from 11 million crowns to 21 million and the fleet of light bombers and medium bombers would be established. The navy would be maintained at full strength, the existing capital ships would be modernized and new destroyers and submarines would be constructed. The army would be provided with more heavy guns and machine guns.

NO DEVALUATION OF FRANC

Finance Minister Denies Rumour: Will Defend It With Utmost Energy

PARIS, March 30.

A categorical denial of the rumour that Government might consider devaluation or forced conversion, was given to-day by the Finance Minister, M. Regnier, who declared that he had resolved to defend the franc with his utmost energy.

FRENCH CREDIT.

M. Regnier also denied that Government intended to impose forced conversion of rents or gold embargo. Enumerating the "comforting facts which justify the maintenance of the French Credit" he said, that the budget had been rendered healthy by substantial economies the recent vote of extra 200 million Francs expenditure had not disturbed the balance—, Punctual Treasury, one of most formidable gold features of the world and the economic activity on the road to real recovery in the directions of transport development, increased business turnover and rise in agricultural products.

TWO AIR TRAGEDIES

ROME, March 29.

A 3-engined military plane from Bologna crashed at Castiglione Dellago in Central Italy. Officer of three other ranks was killed. The wireless operator escaped unhurt.

Versailles: Two were killed and two seriously injured in the mid-air collision between two civil aeroplanes over the Toussus-le-noble aerodrome. The killed persons comprise of the pilot and a lady doctor who was a passenger.—Reuter.

RANJI TROPHY MATCH POSTPONED

NEW DELHI, March 30.

The pitch being wet the match between Bombay and Madras in the Inter-Provincial Ranji Trophy Tournament has been pospones until to-morrow.—A.P.

RECOMMENDED FOR MERCY

(SPECIAL CABLE).

SOFIA, March 30.

Colonels Koleff, ex-Minister of the Interior, and Kalenderoff who were sentenced to death for complicity in the "coup d'etat" last April have been recommended for mercy.

Jawahar's Move For United Congress

MALAVIYA PARTY TO BE DISBANDED?

Militant Programme For Mass Activity Will End Communal Problem

LUCKNOW, March 30.

More than ordinary significance is attached to the announcement that the Congress Working Committee will meet in Allahabad instead of Lucknow.

It is belived in informed circles that besides domestic considerations, unity in the Congress ranks to work out a militant programme to champion the cause of masses is mainly responsible for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's getting the centre of interest shifted to Allahabad from Lucknow.

TOWARDS UNITY

While the country's attention chiefly centres round the issue of office acceptance, Pandit Jawaharlal is known to be more anxious to achieve national unity. He is regarded in Congress circles as an incurable optimist on communal matters. Infomed circles believe that the militant programme, the board principals of which will be laid down by the President-elect himself, will make a strong attempt to bridge the communal breach.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has already made an amicable 'rapprochement' with the Nationalist Congress Party of Pandit Malayiya and the latter is attending the Lucknow Congress with an intention to disband virtually his Party and merge it with the parent body, the Congress. The supporters of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru regard the decision of Pandit Malayiya as a personal triumph for the President-elect.

The President-elect is arriving here on the evening of April 8. Elaborate arrangements are being made to accord him a royal welcome. The presidential procession will be taken out the same evening. The Subject Committee meets on April 9 at 1 p.m. and on subsequent two days before the open session of the Congress on April 12 and 13.—United Press.

SRIPRAKASH ELECTED

Lucknow R. C. Chairman

LUCKNOW, March 30.

Mr. Sri Prakash, M.L.A., was declared elected Chairman of the Reception Committee of the 49th session of the Indian National Congress to-day.

Yesterday was the last date of nomination of the Chairman. Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, Mr. Chandrabhan Gupta and Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai were also nominated for Chairmanship along with Mr. Sri Prakash, but the first three having withdrawn Mr. Sri Prakash was ultimately elected Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Now the meeting of the Reception Committee announced to be held on April 2 for this purpose will not be held.—United Press.

CONGRESS JUBILEE ECHO

CALCUTTA, March 30.

An echo of the Congress Jubilee celebrations was heard in the Bengal Council to-day when during question hour replying to a query, Sir Robert Reid, Member of Law and Order, admitted that the Sub-Divisional Officer of Manikganj in Dacca had issued a notice to the Head Masters of the local High Schools asking them to see that students did not take part in the Congress Jubilee celebrations and warn the guardians of students that any wards reading in their schools found taking part in the celebrations would be liable to expulsion from the schools, but denied that the authorities had carried on active propaganda among villagers dissuading them from taking part in the celebrations.

Replying to another question the Government Member observed that the Government would not certainly approve any discouragement being given to the rural reconstruction work which was being carried on in good faith, but such work must not be a mere cover for political propaganda.

The Council stands prorogued.—United Press.

BENGAL COUNCIL PROROGUED

CALCUTTA, March 30.

The Bengal Legislative Council was prorogued to-day.

The President sought the permission of the House to send the following message to the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon:—

"The Bengal Council, on the eve of the prorogation, wish your Excellency and Lady Willingdon "bon voyage" on your departure from the shores of India. We feel sure your Excellencies will not forget India and will always continue to evince a lively interest in her welfare and progress. We wish Your Excellencies long life and still greater prosperity".—A. P.

The great Coloratura singer, Conchita Supervia, died in the London Nursing Home after giving birth to a still born child.

SIND'S GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE

Leaves For Karachi

Sir Lancelot Graham, the Governor-designate of the New Sind Province, left for Karachi with Lady Graham on Monday afternoon by the I.M.S. sloop Indus.

Sir Lancelot and Lady Graham arrived in Bombay with Sir John and Lady Hubback on Thursday. During their stay in Bombay, they were the guests of Lord and Lady Brabourne. The Governor-designate of Sind conferred with the local officials regarding selecting staff for the Sind Secretariat.

Mr. H. K. Kripalani, Chief Secretary Sind Government and Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Ex-Minister Bombay Government also left Bombay on Sunday by the "Vita.

CALCUTTA'S PROTEST

Corporation Resents Ban On Subhas And Adjourns Meeting

CALCUTTA, March 30.

The Calcutta Corporation by 23 votes to 13 (three not voting) adjourned this evening's meeting as a mark of protest against the restrictions imposed on the movements of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, former Mayor of Calcutta and also the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation. Those opposing the resolution included Europeans and nominated members. The resolution was moved towards the end of the day's proceedings when only fifteen minutes were left for the meeting to terminate.

It is understood that the new Councillors will elect the Alderman at the meeting provisionally fixed for April 9. The Mayoral election has been fixed for April 16.—A. P.

CONGRESS NOMINEE FOR COUNCIL OF STATE

B. P. C. C. Supports Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee approved of the nomination of Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, as a Congress candidate for the forthcoming Council of State elections, at its meeting held on Monday evening at the Congress House with Mr. K. F. Nariman in the chair.

Mr. S. K. Patil, moving for the approval of the Raja Bahadur's candidature, said that he had received a letter from the Congress Parliamentary Board to approve of the names of candidates for the Council of State elections, which would be held in September. There were three seats in all for the Constituency which includes votes from Bombay, Maharashtra, Karnatak and Gujerat. It had been suggested by the Parliamentary Board that a Committee of twelve should be appointed for carrying on propaganda. Since there were very few Nationally minded members among the Council of State voters, he suggested that only one candidate should be nominated.

Mr. Ganpathishanker Desai seconded the motion which was carried.

STOP PRESS

ITALIAN MARSHAL'S REPORT.

ROME, March 30.

In the course of a long report Marshal Badoglio states that the white troops with the Eritrean detachment yesterday occupied Debarech, capital of the Wogera district, and a very important North-Ethiopian market town after negotiating the almost inaccessible pass of Lemalemo. The third Army Corps moved from Fernaroa and marched along the rivers, Sambre and Tzellare, occupied Sakota yesterday after the most difficult march. Sakota, which will be the base for subsequent advance, is the capital of Wag region and an important centre and junction of roads leading to Dessie, Addis Ababa and Lake Tana. Marshal Badoglio specially praised the 4,000 soldiers who besides carrying arms and equipment, bore sixty tons of food supplies on their shoulders for twenty-five miles. Brief reference is made to thirty aeroplanes of the Somaliland force bombing Harrar yesterday and hitting military and other well-known objectives with visible effect.—Reuter's Special.

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9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a qualified Resident Engineer for the Chapra Electric Supply Works. The applicant should have five years practical experience of working in a responsible capacity in some electrical supply undertaking. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials before 5th April 1936. to the Licensee, The Chapra Electric Supply Works, Chapra. 5851.

Wanted a qualified Supervisor and an Assistant Supervisor for the Vile Parle Municipality, temporarily for Road Works. Pay between 75-100 and Rs. 50-60 respectively according to qualifications. Knowledge of the use of Levelling Instruments and Surveying essential. Apply with copies of testimonials on or before 10th April, 1936. Caesar D'Mello, President, Vile Parle Municipality. 2614.

Wanted Furniture Designer with knowledge of construction and preparation of working Drawings. Apply with full details of experience and salary required to Box No. 5822, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Director for D. I. Jubilee Institute, Lahore. The applicant should have good business experience, should be a keen industrialist and should be mechanically minded. Pay according to qualifications from Rs. 200 to 300. Apply to the Secretary, D. A. V. College M.C., Lahore. (2613)

Wanted respectable Canvassers to sell shares worth Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 within 2 months, of an influential Life Office, shortly commencing business, on the basis of getting a share in the Managing Agency. Apply Box No. 2603, "Bombay Chronicle."

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To let For Hindus centrally situated healthy comfortable block, acc: drawing room, dining room, two bed rooms, verandah, westerly gallery, rent Rs. 95 only at 'Dharam Kuti' (Tukaram Buildings), Tardeo, Chikalwadi. Apply Block 7, 'Dharam Nivas,' in the same compound. (5838).

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—Rooms, Office, Godown in Mahabir Building, 71C-79 Homji Street, Fort, Bombay. (5828).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To Let big and small shops and rooms, tram or railway very near. Apply first floor, Neelum Munzil, Lamington Road, near Police Station, Bombay. (5829).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Next session of training classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service (L.S.G.D.) conducted under the joint auspices of Government of Bombay and Local Self-Government Institute commences at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad from 15th April, 1936. Apply for revised prospectus and admission to the Superintendent, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (2784).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Liquidate 100-Rupee Maternity-Loan by Ten 10-7|16th-Rupee-Monthly-Instalments. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. 5691.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted paid agents and chief agents to popularize House Purchase, Mortgage Loan and Ten Rupees Debenture (Life & Marriage) schemes. For particulars and Prospectuses, apply to the Premier Insurance and Building Society, Ltd., Madras. (5853).

Wanted—An Influential and Capable Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency on lucrative terms by the Golden Eagle Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore. Directorate include M.L. Pasricha, Esqr., C.I.E., Retired Post Master General, Bengal (Chairman); Sir Mirza Zafar Ali, Kt., K.B., Retired Judge, High Court, Lahore; Sir Sayyed Mohd. Mehr Shah, Kt., M.L.A. Only experienced persons possessing business introducing ability and organising capacity need apply to Post Box No. 225, Lahore. (2688).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

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24th March, 1936.
2591.

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THE SEWREE COTTON MILLS LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the adjourned GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, next the 6th day of April, 1936, at 5 P. M., at the office of Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors, in Albert Building Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 30th day of March, 1936.
PURSHOTTAM JIVANDAS,
Liquidator.
2616.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by our clients Mr. BALABAX SUNDERMAL and Mr. DWARKADAS HARGOVANDAS and Mr. MANGALDAS CHATURBHUJ that the partnership subsisting between our said client Mr. Balabax Sundermai on the one hand and the said Messrs. Dwarkadas Hargovandas and Mangaldas Chaturbhuj on the other hand in piece-goods business at Sancha Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay in the name, style and firm of Messrs. S. Sagarmal, has been dissolved on the 27th of March 1936 and our client Mr. Balabax Sundermal is alone entitled to the good-will and name of the said business and firm.
All persons are hereby required to deal with our abovenamed client Mr. Balabax Sundermal only and not with others for and on behalf of the said firm of Messrs. S. Sagarmal and if any one not withstanding this Notice deals otherwise, he will do so at his own risk as to costs and consequences. All are required to send in their claims if any and to make payments for and on behalf of the firm of Messrs. S. Sagarmal to our client Mr. Balabax Mulchand only.
Dated this 30th day of March, 1936.
DAMANIA & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Balabax Sundermal, Mr. Dwarkadas Hargovandas and Mr. Mangaldas Chaturbhuj.
2615.

Public Notices.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

A BRANCH of the Bank to be known as KALBADEVI BRANCH will be opened at Round Building, corner of Kalbadevi Road and Princess Street on TUESDAY, the 31st March, 1936.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.
2872

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Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 4th April, 1936 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in the Compound of Secondary Training College, Gymnasium Road, next to St. Xavier's College, furniture such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, Drawing room and chesterfield suites, centre tables, writing desks, almirahs, triple mirror dressing table, bedsteads, corner cabinets, Dressing chests of drawers, teapoys, low and easy chairs, glass, crockery and plated ware, ornaments, etc.
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A. B. E. S. T. Bus will leave the Royal Opera House for Colaba after the last show.
OWING TO THE LENGTH OF THE FILM THE DAILY MATINEE WILL COMMENCE AT 3 P.M. INSTEAD OF 3-30 P. M.

WALK-OUT IN KURUNDWAD DURBAR

Sequel To Point Of Order On Insufficiency Of Notice Being Ruled Out

(From Our Correspondent)
KURUNDWAD, (By Mail).

A walk-out staged by Mr. Y. D. Lokurkar marked the proceedings of the annual Durbar (a sort of Ryots' Assembly in the State) held here on March 28.

In absence of the Regent, the Dowager Ranisaheb and minor chief, Mr. C. G. Marathe, the State Karbhari presided.

The proceedings opened with the inaugural speech from the Chair, at the end of which the session passed, all standing, resolution of condolence on King George's death.

A brief summary of the annual report of the State administration was then narrated to the Durbar.

As the Durbar was turning to further business on the agenda, Mr. Y. D. Lokurkar rose to a point of order. His contention was that he had not received the invitation for the Durbar in time according to rules framed for the conduct of Durbar.

He relied on rule No. 4 which stated that the invitations should go from the State Karbhari clear thirty days before the date fixed for the session. Mr. Lokurkar produced the invitation which was posted 23 days before such date and received by him 22 days earlier. He, therefore, argued that proceedings of the Durbar would be 'ultra vires.'

In ruling out this point of order the State Karbhari admitted the mistake of not sending out the invitations in time. But he held such mistakes were possible where some 400 of such invitations were to be issued. He, therefore, did not hold, that mistake in one case should invalidate the proceedings of the Durbar to the inconvenience of so many others who had got invitations in time and had come to attend the session.

Mr. Lokurkar: May I know whether the ruling has been given on technical ground or on grounds of equity?

President: That can't be said.

Mr Lokurkar: In view of the fact that I got the invitation a week later, and that I was thus handicapped to the effect of not submitting a very important resolution in time for this session, will the chair be prepared to consider my position and grant me some concession, since the mistake of the State has been admitted.

President: That cannot be considered at this stage.

The President then took the concensus of the House, as to whether the proceedings of the Durbar, in view of the point of order raised by Mr. Lokurkar should be stopped lest they be "ultra vires." The only hand put up to support the stoppage of business was Mr. Lokurkar's.

The president then announced that the house would proceed with the agenda. Mr. Lokurkar thereupon, announced his intention to withdraw from the session and immediately left his place.

The Durbar took up further business on the agenda.

PLAZA
TO-NIGHT 3-30, 6-30 & 9-45 P.M.
EDDIE CANTOR
EDDIE CANTOR
in the bull-fighting comedy
KID FROM SPAIN
KID FROM SPAIN
FOUR DAYS ONLY

EQUAL DIVISION FAVOURED

Suburban Municipality Recommends 8 Seats For Parla & Andheri Each

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
ANDHERI, March 30.

One of the most controversial matters that came up for consideration before the Andheri-Vile Parle Municipality held yesterday morning, was the question of recommending to Government the number of elected and nominated Councillors in the amalgamated Municipality and the distribution of the area into wards for the purposes of election after the present transitory period is over.

The point at issue was how best to give representation to both the units of Vile-Parle and Andheri which were now represented by 16 councillors, 9 from the Parle area and 7 from the Andheri and Jogeshwari areas. The former was given a seat more on account of the increased population of that growing town.

When this item was reached, Mr. Dikshit moved a proposition that in view of the fresh census that is being now taken in both the areas for the purposes of preparing the new Electoral Roll, the Municipality should postpone consideration of fixing the number of elected and nominated number of councillors in each area till that work was completed.

Mr. V. R. Bhende moved an amendment that seats should be allotted on a population basis in both areas as it would give a fair representation to both the units.

Mr. G. R. Desai moved a further amendment to the effect that out of the 16 seats by election, 8 should go to Andheri and 8 to Parle. Both Mr. Dikshit's and Mr. Bhende's propositions got five andherents while an equal number (including the President) voted against them. The President, thereupon, gave his casting vote against both these propositions. Mr. Desai's amendment was then carried as a substantive proposition by six against four votes.

It is now to be seen whether Government accept this view of the Municipality or whether they intend to adhere to their own view viz., representation on the population basis and the income in the shape of House Tax. In both these respects, Vile Parle can claim more than 50 per cent of the elective seats.

DASTUR DR. DHALLA'S DEPARTURE

Dastur Dr. Dhalla will be leaving Udvada by Tuesday morning train for Bombay, and will sail for Karachi by the B. I. boat leaving Bombay on Wednesday morning.

Come up with your Families to enjoy
RAM-NAVMI Holiday
(Special Show at 2-45)
11th Glorious Week
New Theatre's Epic Creation
DHOOP-CHHAON
or
BHAGYA CHAKRA
Starring:—
UMASHASHI, K. C. DEV P. SANYAL, BAHADURI, NAWAB.
At
MINERVA TALKIES
Lamington Road
Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45
Sat. Sun. & Holidays at 2-45.

COME UP AND Join the roaring crowds!
Appreciated by Public & Press
EASTERN ARTS PRODUCTIONS
Marvellous Production
TO-DAY IS HOLIDAY
and you should NOT fail to see this thrilling picture with your families
Dharma-ki-Devi
Starring:
KUMAR, Miss SARDAR AKHTAR, Miss YASMIN PHIROZE DASTUR, H. SHIVADASANI, Mr. GOPE.
Krishna Talkies
DUBASH THEATRE.
Time:—Extra Show at 2-30 to-day.
& Daily 5-15, 8 & 10-45.

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Fields, Factories And Workshops

Plea For Reduction Of Land Revenue In Madras

Impoverished, Debt-Laden Cultivators Made To Pay Highest Scale Of Land Tax In The World

A strong plea for the reduction of land revenue in Madras is contained in a memorandum addressed to the members of the Madras Legislative Council by Mr. M. V. Mahadeva Iyer of Tanjore. Extracts from the memorandum are reproduced below and will be read with interest as much of what the writer says applies to other provinces as well.

The land revenue remission announcement for fasli 1345 (1936-37) has been made and we are thankful to the Government for that. But it is patent that it has fallen far short of your exceptions and ours, and we look to you to get us adequate relief.

This year it is a remission and no suspension. The significance of it is that the Government has come to see that the remission must be a permanent feature and you have our thanks for bringing about this change in the policy of the Government which in 1932-'33, while saying that it had funds to remit revenue, was apprehensive of the reduction becoming a continued feature.

J. P. C.'S SUPPORT.

Now it is your duty and privilege to formulate our demands and press them on the Government. Many ryot's conferences have made clear what those demands are and the Joint Parliamentary Committee of 1919 and the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee of 1924-25 have set their seal on them. The J.P.C. laid down that the pitch of assessment should be brought under the purview of legislature and embodied in law.

No stronger pronouncement in his favour could the ryot in India expect from a British Parliamentary Committee. If the proposal has not yet materialised even with such support I should consider that the agitation for this most vital reform has not been such as to convince Government and the officials of its supreme urgency. After the introduction of Montford Reforms land tax became a provincial source of revenue. So for delays in regard to legislation on the subject of land problems, the responsibility lies in my opinion not on Government, but on the leaders who have not organised public opinion at all. The land problem is not academic politics. It affects our living. It is the very foundation of our national existence. Politics is a game. We can afford to play at this game when our stomachs are full, not when we are poverty-stricken, when we cannot cultivate land and reserve some grains for the bare needs of the family. Propaganda and agitation in regard to land and agriculture must be isolated from politics as we understand it in India. Then it will have a nationwide attention and support. The very fact that rice from Japan be imported for our consumption must warn us of the threatening decadence of agriculture as a profitable national industry. Will Indians wake up and see the danger ahead?

The I.T.E.C. unequivocally laid down that the legislature should fix a common rate for the Province which it would fix at not more than 25 per cent. of the net produce. In other words it laid down the maximum at 25 per cent. It "inter alia" observed, "From what they have read of the discussions of this matter by the legislative bodies the Committee anticipate that the tendency would be wherever financial considerations permitted, towards standardisation of a comparatively low rate as in other countries."—That rate

in France is 10 per cent.
in Italy is 10 per cent.
and in Hungary is 12 per cent.

We request you to achieve two things—(1) the embodiment in statute that the rate of ryotwari land revenue throughout the Presidency should not be more than one-fourth of the net produce and (2) taking action in the budget of 1936-37 to accomplish our goal of halving in a few years at least the per cent land revenue demand. It is very desirable that the announcement should be made as early as possible without waiting for the advent of the new Government. We may recall that the J.P.C of 1919 recommended such a course.

RYOTS' PLIGHT.

The century old incidence of half the net produce came into being in the days when a trading company governed the country. It is unheard of in any age or clime except here. About the disastrous results of its operation there is strong unanimity of opinion. It is the experience of all who have anything to do with the land, that in the best of years alone, the ryots get their half, while in some bad years, their share becomes progressively less and in some other years nil.

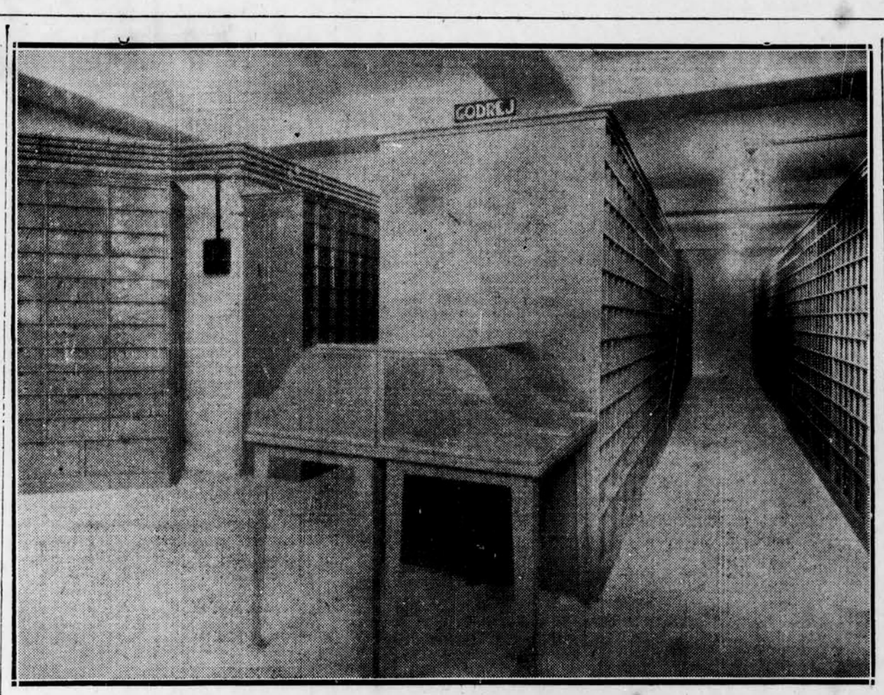
Without multiplying quotations, one may say it is the opinion of all who know about the ryots' plight that the present land revenue demand should be at least halved to make it bearable and anything like the land tax of civilised countries and other direct taxes. The staggering indebtedness of ryots is fully revealed in the reports of the Banking Enquiry Committee and of Mr. Satyanathan, the Special Officer who enquired into the indebtedness of the ryots in Madras.

GENESIS OF RYOTS' DIFFICULTIES.

Some hope that the ryots' position will improve as the depression clears. True, the depression has done its part to accentuate their plight, but it can be asserted without the fear of contradiction, that the genesis of the ryots poverty and indebtedness is the unique incidence of land revenue. Even in the days of high prices, the ryots were not free from debts though the pressure of debts might have been less, as they were then able to pay the interest on their debts.

It may be asked Reduction of land revenue may be the thing needful to enable the ryots to find their feet again. But can the Government afford to cut down its expenditure by a crore this year and more than 2 crores in the succeeding years? The solution is to be at once found in the bloated salary bill of the Government.

The scales of pay which were fixed high enough to attract British personnel for the Imperial Service began to be the model, a quite unreasonable one, for the provincial and subordinate services. The scale is too high by whatever cannon it may be judged and that was why Mr. Gokhale pressed for a public enquiry into the growth of the salaries and administrative expenditure as early as 1911. But in the advisory council of those days he could not get it carried out.



A view of the Godrej Safe-Deposit lockers in the Bank of India Strong vault at their Kalbadevi Branch

Godrej Works Produce Unbreakable Safe-Vaults

Bank Of India Installs Special Safe-Deposit Vaults

Use of steel in building work is a recent thing. Previously Safe-Vaults also were made just like other buildings, only more massive so that it would take longer to break them. Re-inforced concrete construction brought in the use of steel bars for re-inforcing the structures but these could be easily broken with ordinary breaking and cutting tools.

ALL-METAL STRONG ROOMS.

When Safes and Safe-Vaults made of heavy steel plates were cut open by skilled bank burglars, safe-makers produced special drill and hammer-resisting steels. But expert cracksmen soon found out that these special steels too could be easily cut with the oxy-acetylene-flame. This compelled the makers to prepare metals and combinations of metals for the manufacture of safes and safe-vaults that would resist cutting with the oxy-acetylene-flame and other cutting tools. But such special all-metal safe-vaults cost enormously to make and were simply out of consideration in a poor country like India to make the Safe-Deposit schemes profitable. Hence the makers built only cheap re-inforced concrete structures in India for safe-vaults, which could be broken by unskilled hooligans even with sledge hammers and chisels in a short space of time—fitting, in some cases, imposing looking strong doors to them as if good strong doors could make the weak building itself strong and keep out burglars or rioters fired with the lust of loot.

GODREJ PATENT SAFE-VAULTS.

Godrej realised the risk involved in weak re-inforced "safe-vaults" and offered to make all-metal Vaults for some of the promoters of Safe-Deposit schemes. But in spite of the advantages of cheaper Indian labour, etc. and other efforts to keep the costs low, the costs proved to be rather too high. Godrej was faced with the difficult problem of building Safe-Vaults that would withstand all sorts of methods used by skilled burglars—but at a cost low enough to make the Safe-Deposit schemes attractive in India. After long research and experimentation Godrej developed a patent method (Patents No. 21573 and No. 22501) for fortifying the walls, roofs and floors of re-inforced concrete Vaults with drill and hammer-[illegible] which are so tough that heavy sledge hammers cannot break them and so hard that hard-cutting tools cannot cut them. Messrs. Braithwaite and Co., (India) Ltd., Mulund Works, Mulund, Bombay, thoroughly tested these special channels for their strength and found that they could not be cut or drilled; their testimonial is very clear and convincing.

AXY-ACETYLINE FLAME-PROOF.

The Drill and Hammer-Resisting Channels are themselves protected by shields of special metal that cannot be cut by the oxy-acetylene-flame. Such an assembled unit of Hammer and Drill-Resisting Channel and the Oxy-acetylene-flame-proof Shield was tested by Messrs. Guest, Keen and Williams, Ltd., Bombay, and testified to be proof against cutting with the Oxy-acetylene-flame. This enables the Strong Vaults of patent Godrej constructionable to withstand all modes of attack by skilled bank burglars.

These Drill, Hammer and Oxy-Acetylene-Flame Proof Channels fortifying the walls of a Vault are welded to cross channels at both ends (both at top and bottom) and there are holdfasts too welded to some of the channels which are embedded in the wall This makes the entire structure firm and strong "an immovable and invulnerable wall of steel." The channels in the roof and floor too are united and made firm. This makes the Vault strong like a special all-metal vault.

"VAULT DOORS."

For these Vaults are made of special metals and Armour Plates, and they are secured by two unpickable Key-Locks and one Keyless Combina-

(Continued in Col. 4 and 5)

(Continued from Col. 7)

tion Lock, which are proof against all means of attack including explosives. The combination of the Keyless Lock can be quickly changed without removing the Lock and without any tools.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VENTILATORS.

For the comfort of the Renters and the safety of the valuable articles, etc. of the Depositors, Godrej provides Fire and Burglar-Proof Ventilators that are fitted with electric exhaust fans for ventilating the Vaults capable of changing the entire air inside in about 10 minutes.

DEPOSIT LOCKER CABINETS.

The superiority of Godrej products is equally marked in this case too. The Patent Lockers are so designed (Godrej Patent No. 22406) that "both the ends of the Locker Door—the front as well as the back end, rest upon and are securely held by special rolled sections of steel joined in an unbreakable manner to the partition plates." This method makes such strong and secure rabbets for both ends of the Locker Doors that they cannot be hammered in or their back-ends wedged out of their housing even if the pivots be broken. Deposit Lockers of such strength have not so far been made by any other maker.

STRONG LOCKERS ESSENTIAL.

It is possible for gangsters or burglars to get inside a Vault by force or fraud, and times of riots and revolts may afford opportunities for entry into the Vault. In such an event all the lockers could be easily robbed if they are not strongly made. Hence, the Lockers too should be very strongly made, so that detection and help would arrive before the lockers could be forced and robbed. This is the reason why the best Safe-Deposits in Europe keep each Locker Cabinet inside a strong individual safe.

RENTER'S OWN LOCK.

One trouble with Lockers hitherto has been that the keys used by the renters have to pass through the hands of the custodians and other officers of a Safe-Deposit, and nobody could feel sure that some evil minded person has not made and retained duplicate keys for robbing the lockers. Godrej overcomes this serious drawback by fitting a separate second lock to the locker which is supplied direct to the renter in a sealed box and can be easily fixed into position by him. Godrej's "Renters's Own Lock" thus puts the renter in complete control of his locker and has made Safe-deposits popular amongst people who had refused to use lockers fitted with the usual Safe-Deposit locks.

BANK OF INDIA VAULT.

Making of such unbreakable Safe-Vaults and at a low cost that is not much higher than the cost of an ordinary re-inforced concrete structure and unbreakable Deposit Lockers is the result of the inventive genius of Mr. P. B. Godrej, the owner and Managing Director of Godrej and Boyce Mfg. Co., Ltd. It reflects great credit upon the industrial ability of India and, as it deserves, is meeting with great success. Numerous enquiries for such Safe-Deposits are being received from different parts of the country. Besides the Bank of India Safe Vault of this Godrej Patent Construction, the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd., has placed an order for 3 Safe-Vaults to be built in its new building at Madras, and many other parties are soon expected to place their orders.

The Bank of India Safe Deposit Vault in its new building at Kalbadevi Road has been designed and built according to Godrej's Patent method of Safe-Vault Construction. The walls of the Vault are fortified with drill, hammer and oxy-acetylene flame-resisting special metals (the roof is protected with strong steel plates, all welded to make one continuous sheet of metal); the Doors are Drill, Hammer, Oxy-acetylene-Flame and Explosives-Proof; and the strong 5,000 Deposit Lockers are fitted with the Renter's Own Locking Device. Messrs. Gregson, Batley & King, the well-known Chartered Architects of Bombay, were the Bank's Architects for this building.

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METAL POLISH
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Sprinkle the new FLIT POWDER in cracks and crevices. Crawling insects touch it and die!
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Funds have been deposited with the well-known Banks for meeting claims, which will be adjusted, settled and paid in India or elsewhere as may be arranged.

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COD LIVER OIL
Man's Work no match for Nature's
EXPERIENCE is proving the hopelessness of trying to substitute synthetic productions for COD LIVER OIL.
Dr. DE JONGH in his world renowned treatise on Cod Liver Oil stated his conviction that it was not one but ALL THE CONSTITUENTS which contributed to its value in the treatment of many diseases. This opinion was formed many years before scientists had discovered the existence of VITAMINS, and shows that Dr. DE JONGH like other great men lived in advance of his time. COD LIVER OIL contains the Vitamins A and D in correct proportion with the other constituents, and proves itself to be NATURE'S FINEST CURE.
Dr. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL is prepared from the finest Norwegian Oils by a process which cannot destroy the Vitamins, and has been recommended for over 80 years by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of CONSUMPTION, DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND CHEST, RHEUMATISM, ASTHMA, RICKETS and other INFANTILE complaints, and
ALL WASTING DISEASES
Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is sold only in Imperial Half Pint and Pint Bottles bearing Dr. De Jongh's signature.
Beware of attempts to substitute fraudulent imitations.
Proprietors: Ansar, Harford & Co., Ltd., 192 Gray's Inn Rd., London, W.C.1

Selections For To-day's Races

No Limit And Orient For Daily Double

(By "SENEX")

The following are the selections for the Last Day of the Bombay Racing Season to be held to-day:—

1st RACE—
FULL MOON 1
AMIN 2
NEW HILLA 3

2nd RACE—
SHARA'A AL JAMIL 1
AMIRULMULK 2
DANGER 3

3rd RACE—
NO LIMIT 1
LUCKY BOY 2
SA'AMI 3

4th RACE—
MAMLUK AL IRAQ 1
JANKIZ KHAN 2
GOLDEN CROWN 3

5th RACE—
AURANGZEBE 1
MR. PIP 2
HILL NOTE 3

6th RACE—
ORIENT 1
AL MUQBIL 2
MAHBOOBAT TARIQ 3

7th RACE—
WOOLWORTH 1
CENTOI 2
STAFF OFFICER 3

8th RACE—
EARLSTON 1
LENADOON 2
SUN CLAD 3

9th RACE—
PERRIER 1
FAIR GREEK 2
SHIPPEA 3

DAILY DOUBLE
NO LIMIT & ORIENT.

DAILY TREBLE.
AURANGZEBE, WOOLWORTH, EARLSTON.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Major George Bispham of Calcutta, who came to Bombay on Saturday was found dead in a room on the third floor of the Taj Mahal Hotel, early Sunday morning.

At the inquest held on the body Mr. Cecil Rupert Agar, branch-manager of a foreign Insurance Company, giving evidence before the City Coroner, said, he was an ex-Major in the British Army and was a business man in an Insurance Company.

Witness stated that the Major, as far as he knew, passed through Bombay once before, about a year ago.

Inquest on the body was adjourned till April 9, pending Chemical analyser's report.

A school-boy giving evidence on the death of his father, to-day, before the City Coroner, said that he tried to awake his father in the morning at about 7 a.m. on March 17 last.

He could not do so but on the advice of a 'Vaidya', whom the boy summoned to his house and with the help of his neighbours, his father was removed to the hospital.

The chemical analyser's report showed that his stomach contained considerable quantity of opium.

The wife of Balkrishna Balaji, the deceased, said that her husband was unemployed for the last six months. She had to work late and she came to her husband's place only the next night when she was informed that her husband had been removed to the hospital.

The Jury gave a verdict of suicide, to-day.

A verdict of death due to accidental fall from a motor-bus, on its way from Panwal to Bombay and loaded with vegetable baskets, was returned by the Coroner's jury to-day on Vithal Mahadu who died in the hospital at the week-end.

Financial trouble was stated to be the reason for the suicide of Yusuf Haji Ismail (48) residing at Ali Umar Street.

He died last night in the J. J. Hospital and the contents of his stomach, after the Chemical Analyser's examination, showed that it contained considerable quantity of opium.

The Jury gave a verdict of suicide, to-day, on the body.

Unable to bear the agony of the prolonged tuberculosis, a Hindu married woman burnt herself to death on Sunday last.

Her name is Manekabai (35) residing at Kalbadevi.

Her husband stated, in evidence, before the City Coroner, to-day, that she was ailing from a disease for the last ten years and for the last three months she complained with bitterness the agony of that disease.

The woman left behind her a chit, written in pencil, in which she stated that she was burning herself to death, being unable to endure the protracted illness.

Verdict: Shock following extensive suicidal burns.

On the allegation that he was found loitering in the compound of Khan Bahadur Petigara, Dy. Commissioner of Police, at Winter Road, Srikrishna Jwalaprasad was arrested and remanded at the Girgaum Court to-day till April 6.

"It will be noted that the articles alleged to be stolen are sample tins of face powder. It is difficult to believe that a man would be interested in stealing women's face powder.

"Moreover, the total value of the tins, alleged to be stolen, is a trifling figure of Re 1-8. Now, to save Re. 1-8 worth of face powder accused would have to remove as many as 69 tins. The story is frought with serious improbabilities," remarked Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Michael Nicholas Roch, a tally clerk in the G. I. P. Railway, Wadi a charge of theft as a clerk.

The prosecution story is that two Pathan watchmen on January 4 last apprehended the accused and recovered 69 tins of face powder from his desk during the lunch interval.

The accused denied the allegations and pleaded 'not guilty."

Aba Govind Yesle (27) was fatally stabbed this morning in Shri Samratha Bakery at Duncan Road.

It is alleged that two men named Satya Gopal Chawan and Baburao Kadam assaulted him and stabbed him in the back.

The motive of the assault is not known and police inquiries are in progress.

Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court Sessions sentenced Yusuf Ishak to transportation for life on the jury unanimously finding him guilty of the murder of one Amsad Ali on April 21, 1935.

Roshanlal, claiming to be "Poet Laureate" of India was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 in default 5 months' R. I. in two cases of cheating, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, this afternoon.

Help Kidneys

Don't Take Drastic Drugs

Your Kidneys have nine million tiny tubes or filters which are endangered by neglect or drastic, irritating drugs. Beware! If Kidney trouble or Bladder weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Dizziness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Burning, Itching, Smarting, Acidity or Loss of Vigour, don't delay. Try the Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Siss-tex). Soothes, tones, cleans and heals sick kidneys. Starts work in 15 minutes. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Cystex costs little and is guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists or **Muller Maclean, Bombay.**

GANDEVI POLICE GET SHOCK

Daring Escape Of Prisoner From Custody

(From Our Correspondent.)

GANDEVI, March 29.

A prisoner sentenced to imprisonment for one month and a half and serving his sentence in Gandevi lock-up, secured a daring escape from the custody of the police.

Last evening when he was taken out for answering natural call the prisoner who was aged only 18 years, freed himself from the rope tied while inside the lavatory and as soon as the door opened, he made good his escape while the policemen stood amazed at the daring feat.

In spite of a vigorous chase the prisoner is still at large.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

TUESDAY, MARCH 31.

Two of the following frequencies will be used:
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m.) GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m.), GSE 11.86 Mc/s (25.29m.).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. A Recital by Edwin, Beabow (Planoforte) Scherzo Waltz. Op. 40 Guitarre, Op. 45, No. 2; Caprice espagnol, Op. 37 (Moszkowski).
7-45 p.m. Talk. "Imperial Affairs," by H. V. Hodson.

8-0 p.m. The Birmingham Theatre Royal Orchestra; conductor Sheridan Gordon. From the Theatre Royal, Birmingham. Selection, Veronique (Messager). I'm Sittin' High on a Hill-top (Johnston), Indian Summer (Atkinson) The Pipestrelle (Sheridan Gordon).
8-15 p.m. "Young Ideas." A programme for anybody and everybody with young ideas.
8-45 p.m. Harry Engleman's Quintet, with Vernon Adcock (Xylophone and Vibraphone). Paso Doble, Lolita (Santeugini), Waltz Naita (Delibes) Ragamuffin (Greer). Selection of Trotere's Songs (arr, Joseph Engleman). Penny in the Slot (Ashworth Hope) Tango, Moonlight Kisses (Barczi). Un peu damour (A Little Love) (Silesu). Czardas, Echoes from the Puszta (Ferraris). Taps in Tempo (Berenska). Selection, Sunny (Kern).
9-30 p.m. "Your Programmes from Daventry." A talk by the Empire Programme Director.
9-45 p.m. Dance Music.
Greenwich Time Signal at 10-0 p.m.
10-0 p.m. The News.
10-15 p.m. Dance Music.

Bombay Programme

TUESDAY, MARCH 31.

VUB 350.9 metres 855 kc/s.
10-30 p.m. Light Musical Fare. Bai Sundrabai with Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.
12-0 noon. The V.U.B. Ensemble, directed by D. J. Pereira.
5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema.
6-30 p.m. Half an Hour with K. C. Dey.
7-0 p.m. "Teachings from the Life of Shree Ram." A Talk in Marathi by H. V. Gurjar.
7-15 p.m. Commercial News.
7-30 p.m. "Pickwick Centenary" R. K. Karanjia.
7-45 p.m. Band of St. Mary's High School.
8-15 p.m. Letter by Air Mail. From Elevelyn Russell, London.
8-25 p.m Band of St. Mary's High School.
8-50 p.m. "Believe it or not" Arthur S. Silas.
9-05 p.m. News in English.
9-20 p.m. News in Hindi.
9-30 p.m. Light Classical Music. Hirabai Barodkar, with Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.

Delhi Programme

TUESDAY, MARCH 31.

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.
1-0 p.m. Time Signal.
RECORDED PROGRAMME
2-30 p.m. Close down.
6-0 p.m. Time Signal. Das Gupta. Khayal Sudh Kalyan.
6-15 p.m. Violin. Begag.
6-20 p.m. Das Gupta. Thumri Sorath .
7-30 p.m. Tulsi Das.—Pt. Neki Ram Sharma.
7-45 p.m. Das Gupta. Thumris and Bhajans.
8-15 p.m. Organ and Violin. Aiman Kalyan.
8-25 p.m. Lachhi Ram. Hori.
8-45 p.m. Sitar. Des.
8-50 p.m. Lachhi Ram. Ghazals.
9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.
9-30 p.m. Time Signal. News in English.
9-45 p.m. Readings from Pickwick. Prof. Harold Loukes.
10-10 p.m. Band of H. M. 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers. (By kind permission of Lt.-Col. H. H. Cripps, D.S.O. and officers.)

Calcutta Programme

TUESDAY, MARCH 31.

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 6.109 kc/s.
12-36 p.m. Time Signal. SB A Studio Programme by Messrs. Taylor's Gramophone Saloon. ("H.M.V." Recording.) Philhar Sym. Orchestra of N.Y. Barber of Seville, Overture. Parts 1 and 2. Paul Robeson (Bass). Canoe Song. Love Song. London Palladium Orchestra. Charm of the Valse. Parts 1 and 2. Noel Coward. Mrs. Worthington. We were so young. New Mayfair Dance Orchestra. Lady sing your Gypsy Song. Street in old Sevilee. Pablo Casals. Le Cygne. Moment Musical. (Organ). Terence Casey, Fifty years of Song. Parts 1 and 2. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).
1-36 p.m. Kathakata by Ramratan Vyakaranatjrtha.
2-06 pm.. Musical Selection (Recorded).
2-36 p.m. Talk by Bishnu Sarma—A Comic Story.
5-36 p.m. Time Signal Talk by Mejdidi (a) News and Notes. (b) The Head Hunters. (c) Flowers and their up-keep.
6-36 p.m. Music Training for Beginners by P. K. Mullick.
7-06 p.m. Instrumental music. Betar Orchestra, conducted by T. N. Dey.
7-16 p.m. Vocal Music (Bengali). Nalini Kanta Sircar—Comic.
7-31 p.m. Miss Indubala—Light Classical.
7-51 p.m. SB News Bulletin in English.
8-06 p.m. SB Instrumental Music. Betar Orchestra.
8-16 p.m. SB Vocal music. Miss Kankabaty—Light Bengali.
8-31 p.m SB Miss Radharany—Kirtan.
8-51 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, Generad News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (in Bengali.)
9-06 p.m. Pikler's Male Voice Chorus. A Short Vocal and Instrumental Recital. From the Studio.
9-36 p.m. SB A Pickwick Evening. Arranged by C. F. Hooper.
9-56 p.m. (approx.) SB an Orchestral Interlude (Recorded).
10-06 p.m. SB Weather Reports. 2nd News Bulletin, Market prices Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).
10-21 p.m. Dance Music (Recorded) from the Studio.

LATEST GALLOPS

Mr. Pip And Shell Out Impress Greatly

(By Our Special Correspondent).

The following gallops were noted in connection with to-morrow's racing:—

CENTOI (Northmore) gave a greatly improved display over 5 furlongs.

THERMOMETER (Riding Boy) disposed of MYRON (Riding Boy) and GRAND WAZIR (Riding Boy) with great ease in a 7 furlongs trial on the race track.

BEAUTAUR (Burn) spurted 4 furlongs. Fit and well.

LADY BRENDAN (Little) impressed over 6 furlongs on the tan. In fine fettle.

MR. PIP (Bullock) WOOLWORTH (Blyth) and FAIR GREEK (Graham) travelled a mile on the race track. Mr. Pip had the best of the argument.

FAIRFORD (Riding Boy) pleased in a 4 furlongs spurt. Very fit.

AURANGZEBE (Riding Boy) proved superior to DOREDA (Riding Boy) over 5 furlongs. The former has improved immensely.

MANANNA (Little) spurted 4 furlongs in great style Fit and well.

SHELL OUT (Mendoza) moved freely in a 5 furlongs gallop. Can win again.

RAMILLIES (Hutchins) beat ARGYLL (Riding Boy) by a length in a 7 furlongs gallop on the tan.

QUICK IMAGE (Brace) galloped a mile at easy pace. Very well at the moment.

WHATANIGHT (Mr. Wemyss) covered a mile at steady pacae. Much improved.

ASHVARAJ (Little) made a very favourable impression over 5 furlongs on the race track.

SHIPPEA (Mr. Wemyss) beat a stablemate over a mile. Has made notable improvement.

EXCELLENCE (O'Neale) and SANTON (Riding Boy) finished abreast over a mile on the tan.

JAI BHAWANI II, (Forsyth) went 10 furlongs on the race track. Fair.

ALHARITH (Burn) gave satisfaction in a 10 furlongs gallop on the tan.

AL MUQBIL (Simmons) showed to great advantage over 10 furlongs. Likely winner.

VITA (Simmons) was sent 10 furlongs. Fair.

FIRPO (Simmons) finished slightly in front of BAHADUR AL IRAQ (C. Hoyt) over a mile on the tan track.

GOLDEN CROWN (Burn) moved with great freedom in a mile gallop. Specially prepared for Second Dealers' Plate.

MAMLUK AL IRAQ (Hutchins) finished better than HAMRA NAFEA (Forsyth) in a mile trial on the race track.

TURKISH PRINCE (Blyth) shaped well in a mile gallop.

BEST WISH (B. McQuade) beat a stablemate over 6 furlongs.

INGEL TARA (H. McQuade) showed to advantage in a mile gallop.

AMIN (Burn) held WISEMAN (O'Neale) and HIS HIGHNESS (S. Black) in a 6 gurlong gallop.

FULL MOON (Riding Boy) and MASUD SHAMMAR (Riding Boy) finished abreast over 6 furlongs. Make a note of the former.

Acceptances For To-day's Races

The following are the acceptances for the Last Day of the Bombay Racing Season to be held to-morrow:—

1st Race: 2-30 p. m.

THE KUT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs 1,500; Second Rs 500; Third Rs. 250. For Maiden Arabs landed on or after 1st July, 1935, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Saif al Iraq 9-3; Rathfan 9-3; Honeymoon 8-10; Kamal 9-1; New Hilla 9-1; Star of England 9-1; His Highness 9-1; Best Wish 8-10; Taj Hilla 8-10; Nassar Allah 8-10; Maavan 8-6; Taj al Nusser 8-10; Eden 8-10; Italy 8-10; Full Moon 8-10; Masud Shammar 8-10; Al Barid 8-10; Amin 8-6.

2nd Race: 3-0 p. m.

THE KAISER-I-HIND PLATE. (Division I.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs 2,000; Second Rs 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Aziza 9-9; Danger 9-1; Yanoos 8-10; Rustom 8-7; Havana 8-6; Amirulmulk 8-4; Shara'al al Jamil 8-2; Dilawar 8-1; Serheed 7-12; Watchmaker II 7-5; Mosul King 7-5.

3rd Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE KAISER-I-HIND PLATE. (Division II).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs 2,000; Second Rs 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Happy King 9-6; Queen Singer 9-4; No Limit 8-13; Imperial 8-6; Sa'ami 8-3; Muhaisin 8-2; Lucky Boy 8-2; Buick 7-13; Waabil 7-7; Emperor 7-5; Laffy 7-0.

4th Race: 4-0 p. m.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,000; Second Rs. 1,250; Third Rs. 750. For Arabs landed on or after 1st July, 1935, direct from the country of foaling) W. A. reduced 10 lbs. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs. Penalties.—Winners, once, 7 lbs., twice, 12 lbs., oftener, 14 lbs. Arabs in Class I, to carry 7 lbs in addition to the above penalties.

Hamra Nafea 9-10; Mamluk al Iraq 9-3; Bahadur al Iraq 9-7; Search Light 9-1; Jankiz Khan 8-10; Firpo 8-9; Silver Star 8-9; Golden Crown 8-9; Turf Boy 8-4; Jewan 7-11.

5th Race: 4-30 p. m.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000. Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Aurangzebe 9-4; Phare 7-10; Mr. Pip 8-9; Ramillies 8-7; Quick Image 8-7; Dandy Brush 8-3; Argyll 8-0; Ballylinch 7-12; Hill Note 7-11; Tadema 7-11; Golden Yew 7-7; Achieve 7-4.

6th Race: 5-0 p. m.

THE FINAL PLATE.—Distance About 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Jai Bhawani II 9-0; Orient 8-13; Barkhat 8-9; Kabaila 8-7; Madhi 7-10; Kutub 8-2; Alharith 8-2; Nickel 8-2; Al Muqbil 8-0; Goolab 7-10; Forat 7-9; Dhib Shalwa 7-9; Mahboobat Tariq 7-7; Vita 7-4.

7th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE QUEENSBERRY HANDICAP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs 4,000; Second Rs. 1,250; Third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Woolworth 9-0; Centoi 8-12; Cartoon 8-10; Heritage 8-7; Argo's Heir 8-6; Grand Wazir 8-5; Myron 8-1; Staff Officer 8-4; Beautaur 8-3; Lady Brendan 8-1; Cheap Jack 7-11; Follow Me.

8th Race: 6-0 p. m.

THE BROCKLESBY STAKES.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Fairford 9-0; Doreda 8-0; Earlston 8-12; Misty Dawn 8-9; Whatanight 8-10; Jackmore 8-5; Garraveen 8-5; Sun Clad 8-4; Lenadoon 8-0; Shell Out 7-12; Labarum 7-7; Billaidee 7-7.

9th Race: 6-30 p. m.

THE FUTURITY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700 Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Marseilles 9-7; Hollywood Nights 9-2; Ashvaraj 9-0; Picaro 9-0; Wagon Hill 8-11; Perrier 8-6; Alcove 8-5; Fair Greek 8-3; Nippy 8-0 Roberta 7-13; Cryptogram 7-13; Strength 7-11; Goblin 7-10; Shippea 7-10; Flamcoe 7-7; Excellence 7-9; Pegasus 7-7; Chapel 7-4.

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There's no better Value than
Castillon's "V.O."
25 YEARS OLD
Genuine Liqueur Cognac
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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Chaitra Sud 9, 1992.
Muslim: Mohurrum 7, 1354.
Parsi: Meher 27, 1305.
Hightide: 6-42; 20-06.
Lowtide: 1-32; 12-55.
Sunrise: 6h. 34m.
Sunset: 6h. 52m.

Ram Navmi, Public Holiday. Banks closed.

Bombay Races: Spring Meeting, Last Day.

Wednesday, April 1.

Municipal Corporation 5-10 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Parcels for Germany direct per s.s. "Lichtenfels' will be ac'cepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. on Tuesday, March 31, instead of at 5 p.m. on April 6 as previously intimated.

Superscribed Maile for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Ryufuku Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Tuesday, the 31st instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. steamer "Taijin Maru" left Singapore on March 27 and is due to arrive in Bombay on April 9 via Penang and Colombo.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Foreign Affaires." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"While Parents Sleep." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Snehlata." Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Hi Gaucho!" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"A Tale of Two Cities." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Milky Way." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Three Musketeers." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Dare-Devil." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Takdir." Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharma-Ki-Devi." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Deccan Queen." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Devdass." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"A Midsummer Night's Dream." Daily at 3, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Follies Berger." Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Escape Me Never." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

LECTURE ON GUJARATI LITERATURE.

Under the auspices of the Matunga Gujarati Ceva Mandal Mr. Chandrashanker Pandya will speak on Gujarati Literature to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Nensey Hall, Vatsaraj Lane, Matunga.

PARTY TO MR. WILDE.

A farewell party was held at the Taj Mahal Hotel in honour of Mr. J. de Wilde, the manager of the Netherlands Trading Society, on Sunday, last who is shortly proceeding on leave after his stay of 2 1/2 years, under the presidentship of Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, the Sheriff of Bombay.

BHULESHWAR DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the new Managing Council of Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee Office at Chhotalal Bhuwan, Kalbadevi Road.

ARYA SAMAJ, GIRGAUM.

Ram Jayanti will be celebrated at the Arya Samaj Mandir, Girgaum, today, (Tuesday), at 7 p.m.

GOA KAMGAR SANGH.

To meet the President and Members of the Goa Emigrants' Fund Committee, a meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 3 p.m. at Kamathi Chawl No. 7, Parbhadevi, Parel.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Viceroy of India" with the mails from London of 19th instant arrived at Aden at 8 a.m. on the 29th instant and left there at noon the same day.

In the ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 1 p.m. on Thursday, the 2nd April.

MARWARI COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

The annual anniversary and prize distribution of the school will be celebrated to-day (Tuesday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at its building at Gazdar Park, Near Chira Bazar, Girgaon, Road, under the presidentship of Seth Gopaldas.

BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION.

The fourth annual general meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the registered office.

BOMBAY TENANTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Union a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) March 31, at 4-30 p.m. at the Lal Baugh maidan. Messrs. Sarang, Varasker, Powar, Budhaji, Kunkeswarker, Mhatre, Kadam, and others will address.

DR. A. G. VIEGAS MEMORIAL.

The ceremony of the unveiling of the statue of the late Dr. A. G. Viegas at the south-east corner of the Wellington Cinema garden, Dhobi Talao, will be performed by Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mayor of Bombay, to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m.

DADAR BHOJINI SAMAJ.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar will declare open the new building of the Dadar Bhojini Samaj in the Hindu Colony to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

KANARESE DRAMA.

The members of the Karnatak Noothan Sangeetha Sabha will stage the drama "Shani Prabhava or Vikrama Vijaya" in Kanarese at the Bhangwadi Theatre, to-day (Tuesday) at 3-30 p.m. in aid of "Kannada Muddanna Vachanalaya."

Y.M.P.A. REGRET KAMALA NEHRU'S DEATH

The following resolution was passed at the last meeting of the Managing Committee of the Young Men's Parsi Association:—

"This meeting of the Managing Committee of the Young Men's Parsi Association records with deep regret the sad and untimely death of Shrimati Kamala Nehru whose services to the country as a strong leader of Indian Women were numerous and valuable."

It was also resolved to send copies of the above resolution to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Shrimati Swarup Rani Nehru, and to the Press.

REAY MUSEUM ROAD.

The Poona City Municipality has passed a resolution to name the road from Kotawal Chawadi to the Tilak Statue after the Reay Museum.

THE REGAL
TO-DAY
at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
British & Dominions Film Corpn. Ltd. presents

IT'S DARING & HILARIOUS!
:: NEXT SATURDAY ::
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IN
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IN A
Bombay Mutual Policy!
Own a Bombay Mutual policy and INCREASE your savings! For, the Bombay Mutual is making astounding progress and pays handsome bonuses—regularly. A Bombay Mutual policy is, therefore, a profitable investment. It encourages thrift, ensures the highest returns—and offers utmost security. Consult a representative to-day.
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LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.
Bombay Mutual Building,
Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SOLD WRONG CINEMA TICKETS?

Complaint Of Two Disappointed Movie-goers

Deception in the wake of disappointment was the lot of two cinema fans who went to the 6 30 p.m. at the Pathe last evening.

When they were going out of the cinema compound, disappointed at not being able to get any tickets, they were confronted by a man, who it is alleged, offered to sell them two I Class tickets, valued at nine annas, at 14 annas each. Ultimately, the two tickets were bought for Rs. 1/8/0.

When the two fans produced them before the door-keeper, the latter disallowed them saying that the tickets had been issued for the previous day's show.

Mahomed Abbas, who was alleged to have sold the tickets, was bailed out in the sum of Rs. 100 at the Girgaum Court yesterday till April 9.

B. D. PETIT PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The following further donations towards the funds of the above Institution are acknowledged:—

The Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet Rs. 2,000.

Amount sent direct to the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet:—Bais Khurshedbai H. Albless and Dinbai Edulji Mody, Rs. 50 each, in memory of their niece, late Bai Dhunmai Hormusjee Dadyseth, on the 1st anniversary of her death, dated 3rd January, 1936) Rs. 100. Mr. Jehangir N. Nursung, in memory of the late Mr. Naoroji S. Nursung, on the 1st monthly ceremony of his death Rs. 25; A Zoroastrian, in pious memory of his late daughter Rs. 25; Bai Gulbanu B. Patel, in pious memory of her late sister, on the 1st anniversary of her death, 3rd January 1936 Rs. 21; Rs. 171.

Mr. Aderjee N. Toddywala, in pious memory of his mother Rs. 100; Mr. C. Darobjee Panday, for current expenses from January to July 1935, Rs. 70; M. J. B. Rs. 51. In cluding sums less than Rs. 50, the total of the sum acknowledged upto 27th March was Rs. 2,604.

RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ

The Rama Navami celebrations under the auspices of Sri Ramana Satchidananda Samaj, Parel will commence from to-day (Tuesday), in the Pandal specially erected between Krishna Buildings 1 and 2. The programme for to-day will consist of procession with bhajan from 8 to 9-30 a.m. and music from 4 to 6-30 p.m. The utsav will continue upto April 11.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI

The honorary secretary of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations recently received by the Society:—

Mr. V. V. Pai, Proprietor, Lokamanya Agency, (Belgaum) Rs. 160, The Shamrao Vithal Co-operative Bank, Ltd., (Bombay), Rs. 150. Dr. S. K. Kamat, (Hubli) Rs. 120; Dr. S. S. Rau M.B.,B.S. (Matunga) Rs. 101; Mr. J. P. Mahale (Ahmedabad) Rs. 100; Mrs. Laxmibai Harischandra Gawaskar, (Ahmedabad) Rs. 100; The Trustees of the Edward Rehatsek Bequest, (Bombay), Rs. 50; Dr. (Miss) Kamala Narulkar, M.B.,B.S., (Wardha), Rs. 25.

Ram Navmi Celebrations

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ

The Rama Navmi celebrations programme of the South Indian Bhajana Samaj, Matunga, for to-day will include a Nayana Kacheri from 4-30 to 7-30 p.m. and a Harikatha Kalakshepam from 8-30 to 11-30 p.m.

THE BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA

Sri Rama Navami and Andhra New Year Day will be celebrated at the Andhra Mahasabha premises at Palm Mansions, Parsi Colony, Dadar, at 5-30 p.m. today.

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION, KALYAN

In connection with Sri Ramanavmi there will be "Harikirtan" by Sjt. C. M. Jivanrao on "Rama Jamna" in this Association Hall at 9 p.m. to-day (Tuesday).

MYSORE ASSOCIATION

Sri Ramanavami will be celebrated to-day (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the Association premises at Bhau Daji Road, Matunga, G.I.P.

MEANING OF RAMANAVMI

Madame Sophia Wadia will deliver a public lecture on the above subject under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association at their Hall in Ganpati Temple Wadi (opposite old China Baug), Girgaum, to-day, (Tuesday evening at 6-30 Mr. K. M. Munshi will preside.

BOMBAY TAXI DRIVERS' UNION

Statement Of Council Of Action

Mr. S.H. Jhabvala writes:—

On behalf of the Council of Action of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union the following statement has been issued in connection with the present dispute between the Police Commissioner and the Union, which has brought about a deadlock.

The Council of Action states that the public, Government and the taxi-drivers must, first of all, grasp the genesis of the whole trouble, which is, that the Police Commissioner being vested with powers under Rule 41, to impose fares upon the taxis as he approved best, imposed a rate of six annas after consultation with his staff. Before imposing the rate, the Commissioner never consulted the Union which could give authoritative opinion of practically all the drivers and owners of Bombay.

The Union, on imposition of the rate, did all in its power to take constitutional measures by negotiating with the Police authorities and also by approaching the highest Government authorities in the matter. The Union also took legal opinion.

MAY LEAD TO QUARRELS.

The Union believes conscientiously that the six-anna rate is economically unprofitable, and due to buses, private taxis and other vehicles, the taxis could, no longer be plied in Bombay at a rate higher than four annas. It has done all in its power to make four anna legal rate, but the Police Commissioner makes it an optional rate, while he fixes the meters at six annas. The Union considers that this is bound to lead to internal quarrels among the taxi-drivers and owners and may give rise to disputes between passengers and the drivers.

When all measures have failed, the Union has taken recourse to only one measure, viz: closing down the business or to use the words of the Home Secretary, 'to close the shop, if the shop-keepers do not profitably run it.'

The Council of action appeals in the first place to all taxi-drivers to strengthen the hands of the Union by refusing to get their cars passed at 6 annas till the Union's demand is granted, to behave peacefully and politely towards all and win over black-legs in a spirit of love and fellow-feeling.

The Union appeals to Government and the Police Commissioner and to public bodies to accept the viewpoint of the Union for which the Council of Action would be ever prepared to negotiate.

Finally, the Union apologises for the public for any inconvenience or hardship that would be caused from April 1st. All taxi-drivers are requested to come to the office of the Union at any hour of the day for any possible help that the Council may give.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

At The Plaza

The Plaza Talkies (Tilak Bridge, Dadar) is having a change of programme from to-day (Tuesday) on account of the Ram-Navmi and the Moharrum holidays. From to-day (Tuesday) the Plaza screens the hilarious Eddie Cantor musical Comedy Extravaganza "The Kid From Spain". Eddie Cantor creates roars of laughter by matching wits with crooks, cops and Mexican bad men. The most beautiful girls in the world are here seen with Eddie Cantor in "The Kid From Spain", an entertainment to remember a lifetime, and well-worth seeing again and again.

TRUNK MURDER CASE

Mr. Justice Kania and a special jury at the High Court Sessions commenced the hearing of what is known as the "Trunk Murder Case" in which Ratilal Virchand Shah (22) a jewellery broker and his brother Shantilal (18) are charged with the murder of Kanayalal Amritlal Shah, also a jewellery broker. The second accused was alternatively charged with causing the disappearance of the evidence of the crime.

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Helping The Insolvents

The report of the Bombay Legal Aid Society for the year ending 31st December, 1935 sets forth the difficulties encountered by the Society, in its beneficent activities towards those who had approached the Society for legal aid. The most glaring is the handicap imposed on the insolvents who had to deposit moneys in the Court. Says the Report." "The affairs of a poor person who had been adjudicated insolvent had been duly wound up by the Official Assignee and the person had become entitled to apply for his discharge. Before, however, he could make his application for discharge, he was required to deposit moneys in Court for defraying Court costs and the costs of giving notice to his creditors, of his application for discharge. The poor person had not the means to make the required deposit, with the result that he could not make his application for discharge and was compelled to retain his status as an undischarged insolvent, solely owing to his poverty. The rendering of monetary assistance in such cases by the Society is impracticable, having regard to its limited means. The Society intends to draw the attention of the authorities to the hardship caused to poor persons who are prevented from applying for their discharge from insolvency, owing merely to their inability to make the required deposit, and expresses the hope that some means may be found to give relief in such cases."

Plight Of Employees

Throughout the year, the Society was doing useful service for the poor, particularly in the case of discharged employees. A centre of the Society was opened at the premises of the Social Service League at Parel, where a member attended regularly in order to gice legal aid to poor persons residing in the locality. The centre was largely availed of. In the course of his letter to the Hon. Secretary, the member wrote: "I have had nine legal aid clients during the past few days. All the nine cases were cases of wrongful dismissal and withholding of their salaries for the month of November. I went and saw the opposite party personality, represented to him that I appeared for the clients on behalf of the Legal Aid Society and that I had come to him to know the other side of the case so that, through the Society, an amicable settlement could be brought about, if possible. The very mention of the Legal Aid Society seems to have had a great effect on him, for he consented to make the payment of the arrears due." These cases had popularised the Society centre at Parel, amongst the local residents who had promised to carry the message of the Society to as many friends as possible, being exceedingly pleased at the payment of all their dues without any hitch

RAILWAY TIMINGS

G. I. P. Railway.

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	6-15	23-00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7-30	17-50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8-15	21-45
Madras Express	10-15	13-50
Deccan Queen	10-25	17-15
Punjab Mail	10-50	18-55
Poona Mail	11-40	15-30
Nagpur Express	14-00	22-10
Poona Fast Passenger	16-50	11-50
Poona Express	19-35	8-15
Allahabad Express	20-15	7-10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Timing At Bombay Central.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains in force from 1-10-1935.

Trains	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 45	13 25
Delhi Express	6 10	22 00
Gujarat Mail	7 00	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 50	21 45
Frontier Mail	8 35	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 40	— —
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	22 15
Kathiawar Express	19 05	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 19	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for passengers for Europe) 8 55

MONEY LENDERS COME TO BLOWS

A moneylender is alleged to have fisted another moneylender on Saturday last when he noticed the latter in connection with a client of his.

It appears that the client, who is employed in the Parel Railway workshops, had dealings with both the moneylenders.

The protestations of the victim that he too had lent money were of no avail. He was, it is alleged, kicked in the stomach and fisted on the face.

The story was narrated when Akdadkhan Feroo was enlarged on bail at the Dadar Court on Monday.

IDEAL OF UNIVERSAL RELIGION

Under the auspices of Muslim Students' Union, there will be a lecture in Blavatsky Lodge Hall, on Tuesday at 6-15 p.m. to-day when Swami Vishwananda will speak on "The Ideal of Universal Religion and the Possibilities of its Realization."

Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside.

THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS TO-DAY
AT 4, 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
Your Popular Favourites
THE COMEDY THREE
TOM WALLS
RALPH LYNN
ROBERTSON HARE
in
"FOREIGN AFFAIRES"
with
MARIE LOHR
By BEN TRAVERS
.. A Gaumont British Picture ..

THE CAPITOL
The LAST DAY
at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

with
JOHN CARROLL
STEFFI DUNA
ROD LaROCQUE
RKO-RADIO Picture
Directed by Thos. Atkins
Also All-Colour Cartoon
"JAPANESE LANTERNS"
and
AMATEUR COMPETITION
(with 10 P. M. show only)
NEXT SATURDAY
THE ROYAL BALINESE DANCERS
50 RAVISHING GIRLS!
100 TALENTED ARTISTES
Direct from
BALI and JAVA!

Talk Of The Suburbs

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

Yesterday I wrote about the Lawn Tennis Tournament that is to commence to-day at the Bandra Gymkhana. Well, to-day I am going to tell you something more of the activities of this ever-busy Gymkhana.

Easter Dance—I am told on the 12th of April the Gymkhana is to have an Easter Dance at 9-30 p.m. in the spacious pavilion. Music is to be rendered by the well-known Spotlight Dance Orchestra. So do not forget Easter Sunday and I am told the admission is only annas 8 for a member and Re. 1 for a guest and ladies free.

JUHU ..... IT'S JUHU .....

That Juhu road! Is not anything to be done about it? I have often written about the deplorable condition of this road, but nothing has been done.

How, I ask, are the huge number of people, both pedestrians and motorists, will now flock for their summer sports to tolerate the condition of this road which is simply atrocious.

14 YEARS' DYSPEPSIA, FLATULENCE AND AGUE.
Then Complete Relief.

Fancy 14 years of misery and pain with Dyspepsia, then complete and permanent relief! This was the actual experience of Mrs. M., who never had a night's rest without wind and distressing ague until she took Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, the wonderful cure for all forms of stomach trouble, whose formula is used by doctors and hospitals everywhere. Here is Mrs. M.'s own letter:—

"I must thank you for the great benefit I have derived from using your wonderful Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. It is 14 years since I started with flatulence and dyspepsia. Directly I lay down at night I would have to get up. Wind would be coming up for hours. I had palpitation and would shake with ague. Even a small piece of steamed fish upset my stomach. I tried everything, but nothing made any difference until I tried Maclean Brand Stomach Powder.'

You can obtain just as great relief as Mrs. M., but be sure you get the original Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. Do not risk an inferior substitute for the sake of a few annas. So be sure to ask your chemist for the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, bearing a red seal. The signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" is on seal, carton and label. If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to Martin & Harris, Ltd., 119, Parsi Bazar Street Fort, Bombay.

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VERREE TEASDALE
• HELEN MACK •
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At 6-30 & 10 p.m.
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1936

END OF IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

With the adoption of Mr. Jinnah's amendment by the Assembly, we may take it that the doom of the system of Imperial Preference has been sounded and, by the same token, India's trade recovery will now have to commence in earnest. If Government have any regard for their pledged word,—and we have not very many grounds for believing that they have,—they must abide by the verdict of the Assembly in this matter. They must scrap the Ottawa Agreement immediately, and end the system six months after notice has been given of its termination by them. The system, when it was boosted by its supporters as well as after trial, was found to be, not only fatal to the real growth of Indian trade because of the millstone of Imperial Preference tied round its neck for the benefit of Britain's trade recovery, but also ruinous to Indian industry and productive resources for the same reason. The Indian producer, heavily but invisibly, handicapped by the linking of the Rupee to the Pound Sterling, was restricted in the markets open to him, because of the compulsory preference granted to British products in India. Because of this forced protection to British goods in Indian markets, India's other customers were unable to compete on favourable terms with the Britisher in this market; and so they had perforce to restrict their purchases in India to the barest necessity. Whether you call it direct retaliation, or indirectly necessitated curtailment of buying, the fact is obvious from the figures that India's best customers have, one by one, fallen off, and their balance of trade in favour of India has been steadily reduced to vanishing proportions. The fact that, despite the presence of this boa constrictor, India could still sell some of her produce, though at suicidal prices, was evidence of the absolute demand for Indian goods in foreign countries, for the very existence of the latter's industry and population. This is the more clear when we study official statistics. Trade in goods free from preference has grown with other countries much faster and more substantially, even in these days of economic nationalism run mad, than trade in those goods with Britain. And, as for preferred goods, whereas our exports of such articles to Empire countries have grown from the nadir of depression, our exports of such articles to non-Empire countries have fallen far more than the dubious gain with Britain. On the balance, therefore, the agreement was in every way harmful to India; and it would be no exaggeration to compute the harm done, in the three or four years of its operation, to be at least 10 crores per annum or about 40 to 50 crores in the aggregate, if the trend of figures is at all any guide to such computation; and that without counting the intangible harm done to our Industry stifled and our Agriculture handcuffed.

India's Opportunity

Having made such heavy sacrifices to the Moloch of British Imperialism, we may now draw a breath of relief, in the slender hope that the Government of India would honour, in this instance at least, their assurances to the Assembly. If they end the system, as Mr. Jinnah has desired, and institute a thorough examination of the real position of Indian trade and industry, study its requirements in the long run, and keep a full eye on the intensive industrialisation of the country, we have no doubt that, our trade would immediately revive. The world is yet so badly in need of India's raw materials, and India can still offer them on such advantageous terms, if only she were freed from the coils of this horrible python round her neck, that negotiation of really advantageous trade treaties with a number of our most favourable customers would not at all be difficult. We expect, of course, that those entrusted with the task of such negotiations will neither be ninnies nor traitors to the salt they eat. But if the task is approached with a truly Indian nationalist viewpoint, if the ideal is steadily kept in view of progressive utilisation of India's own raw materials in India's own rapidly mechanised industries and India's foodstuffs being utilised as steadily in improving the standard of living within the country, we have, even now sufficient leverage to drive the best bargain with almost every one of our customers,—and not the least advantageous with Britain. For, paradoxically, as it may sound, we sincerely believe the Indo-British trade relations can really be made to redound to equal and mutual advantage, if only Britishers would abandon the mentality they hitherto have nursed, which looks upon India as their exclusive preserve for intensive exploitation. Once India is freed from that incubus and is as free and able as Britain to look to and secure her own particular interests, there is every reason to believe that Britain could be converted to be among our most advantageous customers; and India could afford Britain the best market for her wares, despite the stimulation of modern Industry in this country. Soviet Russia seeks wholesale industrialisation at forced pace; and yet has, and expects to have in the future, a thriving foreign trade, simply because trade on those conditions could be made to become far more natural and beneficial, when it is in real surplus or a speciality between trading units, than the wretched sophistry of the principle of Comparative Costs have ever allowed it to be in the last hundred years.

The Foundation

For India this freedom to negotiate, on a basis of equality and reciprocity, trade treaties with her customers is doubly necessary, because she is a debtor country, who must pay her obligations. She cannot solve her own economic problems without industrialisation; and she cannot pay her debts without encouraging exports. If this double and somewhat conflicting object is to be achieved; if she must have a steady and substantial credit balance, she must carefully study every item in her trade sheets, and adopt every permissible means to encourage that which would leave her with a favourable balance, and yet not starve her own industry. We do not consider this task impossible; and we must congratulate the Assembly as well as Mr. Jinnah on having laid the foundation-stone of a new, more vigorous and more satisfying life than it ever has been the lot of India to enjoy hitherto.

Clinching The Issue

Herr Rosenberg has described the result of the farce that Germany has just gone through as "Germany is Hitler", Germany, unfortunately is. She cannot help being otherwise in appearance. Almost 99 per cent. of the electorate has voted for Herr Hitler. But while a fairly large number of the voters have certainly said "Yes" for fear of possible consequences there is little doubt that the result is going to accentuate the crisis still further if only because it will act as an intoxicant on Herr Hitler. It is now more difficult to hope that Herr Hitler, who has already been more than defiant, will yield to reason or international commonsense.

Meanwhile, M. Flandin has made a speech which is remarkable not so much for its outspokenness as for the very clear and effective manner in which he has set forth the main issue. The questions that he has put constitute an answerable case against Germany and, simple as they are, they decisively shatter all the apologia that Herr Hitler has been indulging. Herr Hitler himself glories in saying that there is a fundamental difference between the German view of what is right and just and the "sterile" and "senile" conception of those virtues of the rest of the world. That being the case, and in view of Germany's unilateral repudiation of the Lorcarno Pact, "what", quite rightly asks M. Flandin, "is the value of a treaty if Germany reserves the right to repudiate it?" "In the case of a new treaty with Germany what is the independent and impartial judge whom Germany will recognise and what is the decision to which she will submit"? That clinches the whole issue not only for Germany but also for the guarantor Power, Britain.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent.)

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., after failing in his first attempt, has now passed the advocates' admission examination of South Africa. He had been briefed to appear in the South African courts in an important case affecting the entertainments industry, but he is not continuing with the case, which has been settled amicably.

However, even if Sir Patric is not to make immediate use of the knowledge he acquired for the South African advocates' examination, it is some consolation that he has now conquered an obstacle which at first defeated him. As a general rule, an English barrister would meet with no difficulty if he wished to conduct a case in one of the Dominions. The local Bar Association would accept him as a member without making him pass examinations.

But in South Africa Roman-Dutch law—an optional subject in law examinations in England—is in force.

* * * *

With strange persistence the English pseudo-musical world still venerates names that end in—ski.

After a concert the other day Sir Landon Ronald was approached by two girls. "Lend me a pencil, Kitty," said one of the girls, and she went up to Sir Landon.

Sir Landon Ronald obliged with his signature, and the girl looked at it in disappointment.

"Oh," she exclaimed, "aren't you Mr. .....ski?"

Sir Landon disclaimed the honour.

"Kitty," said the girl firmly, "lend me your rubber."

* * * *

Andre Maginot, whose name has been given to the line of underground fortresses along France's eastern frontier, was Minister of War almost continuously from 1913 until 1932, when he died of typhoid fever, which he caught from eating oysters, of which he was inordinately fond. At the time of his death it was suggested that he had been poisoned; and earlier an investigation into the circumstances of a taxi accident in which he had been involved had been insisted on, but failed to reveal anything untoward.

Public suspicion had been aroused because it was popularly thought that Maginot knew too much about illegal military preparations in Germany to suit extreme German nationalists. It is true that he rather suddenly changed his attitude towards the evacuation of the Ruhr, opposing this action after having previously advocated it as a man of the Left.

* * * *

A Committee of Authors has been formed in London to prepare an address for Dr. Sigmund Freud on his eightieth birthday, which falls next May. Playwrights, novelists and artists all over the world will be invited to sign a message expressing admiration for a scientist who has influenced contemporary thought so widely.

Mr. H. G. Wells is the only English member of the committee which includes Stefan Zweig, Jules Romains and Romain Rolland. The committee will present a petition to the Nobel Prize Committee to consider Professor Freud for this year's prize.

The School of Oriental Studies, opened by the late King George, in Khaki, in 1917, said farewell to its premises in Finsbury-circus. With it have moved to Westminster forty teachers of about sixty different African and Oriental languages.

The most popular are Arabic, Persian and Chinese. The least popular, last year, were Efik and Isoko, West African languages, each of which had only one pupil. A surprisingly small number of pupils learn Japanese. Last year out of a total of 424, only 13 were learning Japanese, and they were principally Army and Air Force officers. Despite the increasing commercial importance of Japan very few English commercial firms trouble to learn its language, excusing themselves on the ground that it is too difficult.

Indian Traders In East Africa

Will Zanzibar Legislation Be Re-enacted In Kenya?

By P. D. MASTER

Some time ago the Rev. C. F. Andrews contributed to "The Contemporary Review" (London) an article on the situation of Indians in East Africa. In that article Mr. Andrews traces the history of the Indian question to 1923 and refers to decrease in Indian population and increase in European population in Kenya. In the course of his article he says: "The diminution of the Indian population, which could not before be effected by political measures, now seems likely to come about by economic pressure, destructive of Indian trade." According to him "a new struggle to oust the Indian by economic factor is imminent." A struggle to oust Indians is not merely imminent, as Mr. Andrews is led to think, but we on the spot find that all the East African Governments in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar have put in motion the necessary machinery to oust the Indian and the decrease in population is due in a large measure to the economic machinery at work The decrease is not certainly due largely to general economic depression of the last five years from which the whole world has suffered.

European Press View

So much has been written and said about the adverse effects on Indian interests of the legislation introduced in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar during the last two years that it is unnecessary to cover the whole ground over again. I will, therefore, pass on to the article by Mr. Andrews, who has been criticised in the local European Press for the attitude he has taken up in regard to East African Indians and their position. In the course of a leading article entitled "Economics and the Indian" the "East African Standard" (published at Nairobi) says:—

"But Mr Andrews with the usual enthusiasm of the propagandist, goes a little too far in pressing his case. He admits that the Indian may have some bad qualities and that his penurious thrift may induce him to take advantage of the ignorance of the Africans, but with the Indian he avers, the African is entirely free from the bullying and terrorising which haunt him in the presence of many Europeans and add another fear to his terror-ridden existence. Therefore this champion of the Asian deplores the trend of new legislation in East Africa, regards the argument that it is in the interests of the Africans 'specious' and declares that while the present conditions of depression last, the position of Indians in East Africa as traders becomes more and more untenable. Mr Andrews' references to the fear of the African in the presence of the European can well be dismissed as arrant nonsense. Were it not for the presence of the European, the Indian trader would hesitate to penetrate to the outlying places of the country and the African would be at the mercy of all the forces of man and nature which made his existence so precarious fifty years ago. The economic issue is more interesting. The depression has tested the Indian position and has found it wanting in permanancy; and as East Africa and its population of Africans develops, the Indian trader and craftsman will find it increasingly difficult to maintain his place in the community. The African himself will be the most important factor in that problem During recent months the Asian community throughout East Africa has made a long but unsuccessful assault on the policy which the Governments, supported by the white community, have introduced to safeguard the interests of the Native. Both Mr. Andrews and those on whose behalf he speaks may be interested in a chapter in the latest Annual Report of the Departmnet of Agriculture in Tanganyika. . . ."

The Indian Trader

The newspaper then goes on to quote among others, the following paragraph, from the Annual Report:—

"For years the trader has done much as he liked and beyond the murmurings of producers and those whose interest it is to assist and guide them, there was no particular opinion than that held by the common trader. The day was sure to dawn when the situation would be examined with at least a view to the correction of evils, if only, in the moral interests of the indigenous inhabitants, quite apart from their material interests. The opportunities were so easy that petty traders in the districts multiplied out of all proportion to the volume of produce to be collected. . . . For the next fifty years at least they (the African producers) must be safeguarded with fairness to all parties." The Director challenges the view that the trader has encouraged production and cites the case of the native coffee crop in the Southern Highlands "where experience has shown that the established trader is far more concerned with making an immediate profit than in fostering the crop; in fact he does not know how to do this..... Obviously it is necessary to devise a scheme for marketing because of the inadequacy and ignorance of local trade endeavour."

Arrant Nonsense

As regards the habits of traders, any man with commonsense will agree that such attacks are made against traders all over the world. This is not new in the case of traders in East Africa. As regards other charges of which the Indian traders have been accused in the above extract it may be straightway said that it is arrant nonsense. It simply shows the ignorance and arrogance of the white community and the Governments concerned. Were not the same charges made against the Indians when the Indian questions came in for settlement in 1923? And were not the same answered successfully and rightly too? And where is the necessity of recalling the important and indispensable services that Indians in East Africa have rendered to the Africans, the Europeans and the British Government unless one is required to re-state the whole case over again? I therefore content myself for the time being with bringing to the notice of those who feel themselves concerned and interested in the fate of Indians in East Africa the attitude that has been adopted by

(Continued On page 10)

Frankly Speaking

FASCISM'S LATEST OUTRAGE.

We suggested yesterday that instead of taking any notice of the dictates of humanity and civilisation, Fascism would go along its merry path of brutality with greater diabolical vigour. Recent messages from Paris and Addis Ababa confirm this. Encouraged by the contemptible inactivity of the League of Nations and cynical, selfish indifference of the principal League Powers, Italy has perpetrated further atrocities, horrible and revolting, in Abyssinia. Harar, said a Paris message, "is blazing furiously, following a mass raid by thirty Italian bombers who rained explosive and incendiary bombs for two hours." The mosque, the French Mission Hospital, the Catholic Mission and a number of Coptic churches have been completely destroyed, while it is obviously not possible to estimate the loss of life and property. And Harar was specially declared an open town and completely demilitarised! Yet we may take it that the League will do nothing more than make some sort of cringing and apologetic protest.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.

The Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition at Lucknow, opened by Gandhiji on Saturday, seems to have been organized on an extensive scale. Products of village industries from all over India have been gathered there, as also skilled craftsmen from far off places like Kashmir and Madras to demonstrate various processes of hand manufacture. Considering that it is the first All-India exhibition organized after the inauguration of the Village Industries Association it promises to be a great success. It will be a greater success in a higher sense, if those who visit it are not content with the visit but act, as suggested by Gandhiji, as advertising agents of village products.

DOES IT HELP?

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has appealed to Sanatanist and other Hindu associations to give "Mantra Diksha" to as many Harijans as possible on the Ram Navmi Day, for he believes that this method "will help in solving the problem of untouchability more effectively than any other step that he can think of." The Pandit has himself tried the method for a long time in various places and recently at Nasik. And we would ask him once again if by his ministration a single Harijan has been enabled to obtain unrestricted access to caste Hindu society or to a Hindu temple to which he was refused access before the diksha ceremony. If there are any such instances, we wonder why there should not be mass conversions through "diksha" every day and everywhere till the evil of untouchability is exorcised. But we fear that the Pandit has not succeeded either at Nasik or elsewhere in inducing any Sanatanists to give to an "initiated" Harijan the rights they denied to him before he was "initiated."

AVOID THE DEADLOCK.

The decision of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union to go on strike from to-morrow, as a protest against the imposition of the six-anna scale by the police is bound to cause great public inconvenience and uneasiness. We had hoped that the matter would be amicably settled through arbitration, but apparently both sides seem to be in an obdurate mood. Nor have Government shown a very helpful attitude, and the interview between the Union's representatives and the Home Secretary has been singularly infructuous. In view of the ugly possibilities of the situation, Government ought to have taken some positive steps to prevent the threatened deadlock. Even now, we feel, it is not too late to find a "via media". We have already pointed out that the position taken by the police in banning the four-anna rate is incomprehensible to the public. But whatever technical objections they have may well be referred to arbitration, or even settled at a round table conference between them, the taxi-drivers and the taxi-owners, held under Government auspices. It is, of course, necessary for the police not to take their stand on false official dignity. The whole controversy savours so much of the comic that it will doubly be a tragedy to allow it to develop into a dangerous deadlock.

AN OLD SCANDAL

In acquitting Mr. K. M. Kheshavala of the charge of disorderly behaviour brought against him by the police, the Honorary Presidency Magistrates made some deserved strictures on the conduct of the police in the matter. They accused the policemen concerned of lacking in tact and courtesy and of being needlessly aggressive in dealing with pedestrians. The aggressive behaviour of not a few policemen in the city, as in most other places in the country, is an old scandal, and the higher authorities, who not seldom connive at it, are perhaps more responsible for it than are the policemen themselves. And the greater the powers given to the police department, the graver has become the scandal. There are few high officers, like the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, who publicly impressed upon the police that they were servants of the public and not their masters. There has, of course, been considerable change for the better during the last few years in the attitude of the police, especially the higher ranks, towards the public, but there is still considerable room for improvement and the position can be appreciably improved only when the department is made fully responsible to a popular Minister.

Mr. Horniman And Journalism

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your summary of my remarks in thanking Sir Stanley Reed for his most interesting lecture to the Journalists' Association does not accurately represent what I said.

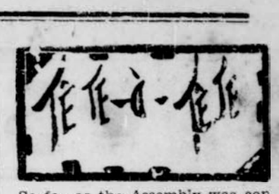
That would not matter much, but I am bound to correct a misstatement of fact, viz., that I was ever an apprentice in the proper sense of the term, that is to say, bound by articles to serve for a specified term of years.

I wandered into the profession by accident at the age of 21, after experimenting with other callings and had no idea, at the time, of remaining in it. But once caught, I found it impossible to resist its fascinations, despite its many drawbacks.

Nor did I say that apprenticeship was the best system of training young men for the profession. I said it was a sound system, not the only sound system. The glory of the profession is that the door is always open to all comers at all ages.—Yours, etc.,

B. G. HORNIMAN.

March 30.



So far as the Assembly was concerned the late (but not much lamented) Ottawa Pact breathed its last amidst Opposition applause.

Chief mourners: Sir Homi Mody and Sir Shanmukham Chetty. The latter was, however, prevented (by a disillusioned constituency) from being present at the bed-side.

* * * *

The Muslim Conference session has decided to utilize all the resources of the Conference "for the economic, social, moral and intellectual uplift of the masses."

Then we are afraid the masses will have to depend on themselves for their economic, social, moral and intellectual uplift.

* * * *

The Government of India have issued a communique contradicting a rumour that Lord Halifax was arranging an interview between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Linlithgow.

And, for once, the Government of India have done a real Indian public service.

* * * *

"What is the value of a treaty if Germany reserves the right to repudiate it?" asks M. Flandin with that devastating logic which is the characteristic of Frenchmen.

One answer is: Exactly the same value which is attached to treaties by France's friend, Italy.

* * * *

The French people, said M. Flandin, were as convinced as the German of the necessity of organising peace on solid and durable foundations.

If that is so, then heaven help peace.

* * * *

The "election" results in Germany show 98.79 per cent. voted for Herr Hitler.

This is 1.21 per cent. short of the normal.

* * * *

Of a party of 2,000 Germans especially brought from Switzerland all except 12 voted for the Fuhrer.

The question: were the 12 sent back or especially detained?

* * * *

Following a mass raid by Italian bombers Harrar, second city in Ethiopia, is blazing furiously.

To complete the "civilizing" rite, the Fascist troops should now start dancing round the sacrificial fire.

* * * *

Who is a journalist? asked Sir Stanley Reed.

An indefinable species of 'homo sapiens' sometimes found in newspaper offices—more often in jails, civil lock-ups for indebtedness, and always in hot water.

* * * *

The Local Self-Government Conference recently met in Delhi—whose Municipality is one of the many with an official Chairman.

Another of those amusing paradoxes!

* * * *

Presiding at the Conference Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah said: "The success of democratic Government in our country is bound up with the success of local Self-Government."

He forgot to mention, however, that local government in this country is bound up with a constitution top-heavy and unmovable and, therefore, the trio must remain where they are.

* * * *

Two cinema-goers were, it is alleged by them, given yesterday's used tickets at a cinema.

That, however, is at least not so bad as last century's ideas and tricks being palmed off as 'the latest all-talking, all-singing, all-dancing hit" within most cinema halls.

* * * *

He was dancing with a woman at a party, and said confidentially:

"You know, I made an awful mistake just now. I told a man that I thought the host must be a stingy old blighter, and then I discovered that I was talking to the host."

"Oh," said she coldly, "you mean my husband?"

Flandin's Plain Questions To Hitler

Why Is Germany Fortifying Demilitarised Zone?

Wanted Categorical And Precise Declaration

PARIS, March 29.

In the course of his electoral speech at Vezelay, M. Flandin asked why Germany was fortifying the demilitarised zone. Did Herr Hitler intend to arrange the question of the Statute of Danzig? When the proposed Pact of non-aggression with Lithuania was signed, did he definitely accept the Statute of Memel or was it only in order to prepare a new 'fait-accompli' in violation of the treaties?

If, said M. Flandin, Germany meant to claim her colonies, did Herr Hitler demand the return of all Germany's pre-war colonies, or only certain of them?

M. Flandin asserted that the Nazi propaganda was re-doubled in Austria, Dabish, Schleswig, Polish Silesia, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland and asked did Herr Hitler renounce the absorption of these populations and territories into the Reich?

Peace Indivisible

For France peace was indivisible and could not be covered by bilateral Pacts of non-aggression, of which some could be rejected at a chosen moment, while others could cover the aggressor against proposed collective security action. France held mutual assistance obligatory and immediate, at least in the defined regions, and in the event of unprovoked aggression, the surest preventive of war.

Peace, concluded M. Flandin, rested on the strict observance of treaties which could be revised by conciliation and arbitration. Once security was obtained, European nations ought to disarm on a large scale.

Bases Of Negotiations

An earlier Paris cable stated:

In an important electoral speech at Vezelay, M. Flandin reaffirmed that once respect for international law was re-established France was ready for all negotiations calculated to consolidate peace. He emphasised that the bases of negotiation must be precise and serious and said he hoped Herr Hitler's speeches would correct the vagueness of his original propositions; but he (the Fuhrer) did this only on one important point, and that was when he opposed the value of treaties to what he called the vital and eternal right of the German people.

"What is the value of a treaty if Germany reserves the right to repudiate it," asked M. Flandin. "In the case of a new treaty with Germany what is the independent and impartial judge whom Germany will recognise and what is the decision to which she will submit?'

It was impossible, went on M. Flandin, not to perceive the profound contradiction of the two conceptions of international life, namely, (1) Germany's conception of force and (2) the rest of the world's conception of right. The French people were as convinced as the German of the necessity of organising peace on solid and durable foundations.

"If Herr Hitler is prepared for a general discussion without reserve or reticence, let him reply to all our questions not by vague speeches with the object of misleading and putting to sleep public opinion, but by a categorical and precise declaration", added M. Flandin.—Reuter.

French Press Comments

(SPECIAL CABLE.

PARIS, Mar. 30.

There is certain uneasiness in the French Press in face of the delirious unanimity in Germany

"Pertinax" in the "Echo de Paris" fears repercussions abroad analogous to those which occurred in Germany.

Madame Tabouis in "Loeuvre" says: "Diplomatic circles in Berlin entertain little doubt that within a month Herr Hitler will be able to March not yet into Vienna, but certainly into Linz, the capital of Upper Austria."

The Press from the extreme Right to the Communist unanimously approves of M. Flandin's speech.

LABOUR SEATS IN LEGISLATURES

(Continued From page 1)

the races desired representation not as sub-castes and it had been thought wiser to continue Bombay's multi-member system. In single-member constituencies the single vote would be used. In double or multi-member constituencies there would be cumulative vote following the advice of the Franchise Committee and believing that it would broaden the electors' choice and tend to break down the boundaries of caste and creed.

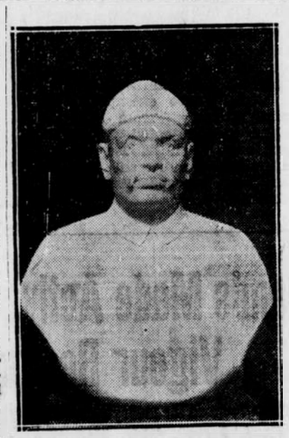
Mr. Butler emphasised that the electoral system was not merely a copy of the Victorian practice, but combined the territorial and functional system in a nicely balanced suitable framework. Dealing with special seats for women, Labour, landholders and universities, he mentioned that women's seats were mostly in the urban area, because women could best canvass in them. He observed that the minimum wage qualifications in the Labour constituencies had been abandoned. Trade Unions recognised under the terms of the order would be used as electoral colleges. As regards Legislative Councils they would be nearly all single-member constituencies.

The two Burma Orders followed the same principles. All amendments submitted were of minor character.

LABOUR SEATS.

Mr. Morgan Jones said that the Opposition associated themselves completely with the well deserved tribute to Sir Laurie Hammond and his colleagues for their colossal work. Whatever the Opposition view might be about the New Constitution it must be admitted in the long run that any Constitution depended on the care and precision with which these provisions were laid down.

Mr. Morgan Jones moved the deletion of the paragraphs dealing with Labour seats, 23 to 27, page 13 Part Two. The amendment was on the invitation of some Indian friends who 'inter alia" objected to reservation of only two Labour seats in Madras and felt that there ought to be at least three Trade Union seats. Indian Friends also suggested four



The above marble bust of the late Seth Chaturbhuj Shivji, J.P., executed by Messrs. Goregaoker Brothers at their studio in Bombay, was unveiled at Dombivli Bhiksha Sansthtn by Mr. Govardhandas Gokuldas Morarji, on Sunday in the presence of a large gathering.

seats should be given to Trade Unions, instead of two. Further suggestion was that in Assam one of the four Labour seats should be given to non-plantation Labour. Mr. Morgan Jones criticised Governors having to decide which Trade Unions might be included in the schedules, as there was the danger of Trade Unions getting nomination being regarded Governors pet Trade Unions.

GIVE THEM A SHARE.

Mr. Jagger paid a tribute to the essential stability of Indian Trade Unions who maintained a membership of over 200,000 despite difficulties. He suggested that the magnificent I. C. S. should prepare the electoral rolls of employees instead of employers. The best way of getting responsible Trade Unions in India was to give them a real share in the country's Government..

The Labour Opposition amendment was defeated by 22 votes to 87.

The debate on the orders was adjourned after three and three-

OTTAWA PACT DENOUNCED

(Continued From page 1)

the question lay with India's inability to control her own exchange and currency, as England could, and, so long as this state of affairs remained, it was idle to hope to increase India's trade.

POOR BALANCE OF TRADE.

Mr. Aney advised the House to consider and look at the agreement from the point of view of the interests of India and not of the Empire, as Dr. Mathai had suggested. The fact remained that the balance of trade in India had gone down from 35 to 22 crores at which figure it threatened to remain. India's export within the Empire had not expanded. On the other hand, imports had increased by nine crores making India poorer because Canada, Australia and New Zealand produced some articles. Thus the agreement had failed to serve India's interests. As for the effects of the agreement on India's trade with non-Empire countries, Mr. Aney referred to Sir M. Visvesvarayya's view that it had been jeopardised. Mr. Jinnah's amendment urging rejection of the present agreement and the negotiation of a new agreement offered the only solution.

BATTERY OF EXPERTS.

Sir Frank Noyce remarked that adoption of Mr. Jinnah's amendment meant another world economic conference in India. Let it be remembered that India's negotiations with Japan lasted eight months. If one treaty took eight months, how long would half a dozen negotiations take? As one who had served India thirty-three years, Sir Frank Noyce advised the House to consider the issues dispassionately and free from political prejudice, remembering that the House was to take a fateful decision in India's history. It was to the good of India that in 1932 an agreement was reached which had been in India's interests.

Referring to the effects on Indian industries of the Ottawa Agreement, Sir Frank Noyce pointed out that with the exception of aluminium, no other industry had complained that Ottawa had either increased the cost of raw material or had in any way adversely effected it.

Sir Frank Noyce emphatically stated that by the Ottawa Agreement no additional burden had fallen on the Indian consumer. Let the House discuss the question with a business mind. If the agreement was to be treated as a business proposition, the opinion of no others was better than that of two hard-headed businessmen in the House Sir H. P. Mody and Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon.

Mr. Satyamurthi: I have an open mind. (Laughter.)

Sir Frank Noyce concluding, observed:—"There is a strong case for continuance of the agreement and it is in that belief that we have brought here a battery of experts so that the agreement may be further improved." (Cheers.)

PANT'S INDICTMENT.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant said that Sir Homi Mody had admitted that as it stood to-day, the agreement was not satisfactory. Pandit Pant held there was little difference in substance between the two propositions. Dr. Mathai's speech indicated to the speaker that he (Dr. Mathai) while justifying the agreement in the circumstances of the past, considered at present it was criminal to enter into an arrangement of this kind. Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai had stated that bilateral agreements were most dangerous between a creditor and a debtor country, and the Ottawa Agreement being a bilateral agreement, was according to Sir Girja Shankar's own showing contrary to India's interest.

The House had been asked to examine the matter, continued Pandit Pant, without emotion. Did the United Kingdom not give India notice that within a certain period, India must negotiate a trade agreement? Mr. Jinnah's amendment simply followed the footsteps of United Kingdom. The sponsors of the agreement had admitted that India was helpless and had to enter into an agreement which amounted to agreement under coercion. The fact of the matter, was the agreement was entered into at a time when England had an unfavourable balance of trade and the ground was slipping from under her feet and she fell upon those who could not resist her wishes.

After examining and giving certain figures, Pandit Pant contended that the only sphere where India benefited were carpets and rugs. As for raw cotton, England bought ten per cent. of the total export. This was not so now. Pt. Pant held that during the ten years from 1921 to 1930 India had an unfavourable balance of trade of Rs. 450 crores in her trade with the U.K. whereas with foreign countries, India had a favourable balance of trade. France had imposed duties on linseed and groundnut entirely in a retaliatory spirit. The Indian Trade Commissioner in Germany had disclosed a similar state of things. If England wished to trade with India, she must adopt an attitude of friendship.

Mr. Jinnah was cheered by the Opposition when he rose to explain his amendment and sum up the case for the Opposition. He said that the other day the Finance Member got a Bill certified and appeared in the role of a rent collector. To-day they were told that responsibility had been transferred by the Government to the House and they would respect its verdict. Would that responsibility end at five in the afternoon when voting was over? The Government's body was in Delhi, its heart in Downing Street and its head in Westminster. The speaker assured the House he was open to conviction and would drop the amendment if he was convinced to the contrary.

The purpose before them all was to see that expansion of India's trade occurred. The question was in what manner this could be done. Dr. Mathai had made a clever speech, but he spoke as an expert with a brief and would have made a more brilliant speech had he a brief from the Opposition. (Laughter). Dr. Mathai had asked them to get into the psychology of those who entered into the agreement. This, the speaker agreed to. England had gone off the gold standard and she had linked the rupee to sterling. Was India consulted? England imposed the Import Duty Act. Was India consulted? The Government of India picked up a delegation for Ottawa and this delegation did not have with them any responsible representative of commercial, industrial and agricultural opinion of this country. The delegation's report showed that the principle of trade preferences had already been decided and that the question was not whether India stood to gain, but whether she stood to lose by keeping out.

It was thus a negative insurance policy. It had been stated by Mr. Baldwin and in the report of India's delegation that in the matter of the agreement about iron and steel and cotton piecegoods, it had been found that the interests of India and the United Kingdom were consistent. Mr. Jinnah repudiated that statement and said that the preference for the British under the Textile Protection Act was secured from the House with the pistol to its head, that unless preference was granted the Bill would be withdrawn and in the matter of steel too the House had prejudiced the case of the industry by giving preference to the United Kingdom.

Proceeding Mr. Jinnah contended it was not a question of repair, major or minor, but of rebuilding.

India's trade with the U. K. was only 31 per cent. What about the other 69 per cent? Britain, after the Ottawa Agreement, had agreements with nineteen countries. Could India enter into an Agreement with any foreign country? And with what was India to negotiate after having promised to Britain to buy her finished products? Why, for instance, should Germany take India's raw materials when she could not send her finished products?

DETRIMENTAL TO INDIA.

Taking the cumulative effect of the Agreement and examining the entire list of imports, Mr. Jinnah was clearly convinced that it was detrimental to India's interests. India was losing under the Agreement. Why should she tolerate any future loss? The best thing was to give a six months' notice of termination. And if Britain was dying for an agreement, let it seek one and just one at that. It was stated recently in the House of Commons by the British Government that no alteration in respect of detail in the Ottawa Agreement could be made when the whole Agreement was about to be reviewed. India would be prepared to negotiate with Britain. But the present Agreement must go.

Sir Mahomed Zafrullah spoke in favour of a committee, pointing out that the very course of the debate convinced him of the necessity of that step. It was wrong to suggest, as Mr. Desai had done, that Britain was not seeking termination because she benefited by it.

Mr. Desai interrupting stated that his point was that Britain undoubtedly gained and there was no need for her to terminate it. It was for India, which had been hit to take the initiative for denunciation.

Sir Mohamed Zafrullah quoted from the observations of the Federation of British Industries and made it clear that it was not to assume that the Agreement had met with entire satisfaction in Britain.

Continuing Sir Mohamed Zafrullah said, Mr. Desai had suggested that India should have waited and seen the effect of the Import Duty Act before entering into an Agreement.

Sir Mohamed Zafrullah asked the House to remember the advantage derived through free entry of articles which, if subject to duty, might cause the U. K. to think of having cheaper substitutes, for instance, for cement. Already paper bags were getting into use. India's export to the United Kingdom had undoubtedly been stimulated by the agreement in respect of preferential, non-preferential and free entry items. India had also been able to secure modification of the Agreement in the matter of rice and oilseeds. Coffee's case was that the industry had not been able to organise itself and take full advantage of the present preference. The Government had, by the Coffee Cess Act, helped the industry in this matter.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

Sir Mohamed Zafrullah said that the balance of trade had increased last year to 22 crores and this year it was expected to be 28 crores. The speaker felt that political considerations had been imported into the debate. Mr. Joshi had said that whatever the Agreement, India could never benefit, she being a subordinate Government. Mr. Satyamurti had said, "Don't talk to us of goodwill." The speaker maintained that this was not the right attitude. When England passed the Import Duties Act, it was not meant to force India to come to an agreement. It applied to the Dominions and India equally and, on the other hand, while protecting England against foreign competition, it gave the Dominions and India time to avoid disturbance to their trade by negotiating an agreement. If the House denounced the agreement, he did not suggest that England would retaliate, but the preferences would disappear and the trade of India would suffer.

A WARNING.

Sir Md. Zafrullah next emphasised that England's intake of cotton had doubled and denunciation of the Agreement might make the Lancashire Committee slacken its efforts till they knew the result of the fresh agreement. This might cause India to lose a great deal of the ground already gained. Repercussions would be serious in many other directions. It would be far better for India to have one agreement with the largest customer and small supplementary agreements with others. He regretted that none in the House had indicated the direction in which Government should negotiate agreements. With the exception of Messrs. James, De Souza and Jinnah, none made any suggestion. Mr. Jinnah had not told them what kind of foundation he would build the fresh agreement upon.

(Mr. Jinnah made some reply, which was inaudible).

JINNAH'S AMENDMENT PASSED.

Sir Md. Zafrullah concluded a 90 minute speech amidst applause, after which Mr. Jinnah's amendment being the most comprehensive one, was put to vote and carried by 70 votes to 65 amidst Opposition cheers and cries of "Down with Ottawa."

Sir Frank Noyce, acting for the Leader of the House, read out the statement of business and the House adjourned till 6th April.—A.B.

Nazis Gain Victory And Hitler Gets 95 Per Cent Poll

Result Is "Decision Against Any Compromise Or Political Gesture" Says Berlin Paper

BERLIN, March 30.

A party of 2,000 was specially brought from Switzerland and all, except a dozen, voted for Herr Hitler. The voting in the Saar showed 99.7 for Herr Hitler.

It is understood Dr. Frick has ordered all Reichstag candidates to come to Berlin on Tuesday in order to hear Herr Hitler's speech on the European situation, as it is practically impossible to convoke the Reichstag in time.

In the meanwhile, Dr. Goebbels has instructed the whole population to hand out flags in celebration of the Nazi victory.

Herr Hitler received members of the Election Campaign Bureau at midnight and thanked them for the work of the past three weeks.—Reuter.

The election result broadcast at 8-30 p.m. showed a vote of 99 per cent. for Herr Hitler.

Thousands gathered outside the Chancellory to-night to hear the broadcast of the election results and cheered and shouted for Herr Hitler, who repeatedly appeared on the balcony.

(11-30) Hitherto 34,315,000 votes were counted, of which 33,327,000 are for Herr Hitler and 388,000 against representing the percentage of 98.9 for the Fuehrer. The newspaper "Der Montag" declares that the result is a decision against any compromise or political gesture.

Till mid-night 43,830,000 votes were counted, of which 43,353,000 are for Herr Hitler. Votes from 13 out of 35 electoral districts remain to be counted.

Scenes of wild enthusiasm were witnessed outside the Chancellory, where all night long had assembled thousands of people cheering Herr Hitler when he repeatedly appeared on the balcony.

"GERMANY IS HITLER"

BERLIN, March 30.

The final figures of the election will not be available for three weeks, but there will be practically no alteration in the present figures giving Herr Hitler nearly 99 per cent of the votes. The result was greeted with triumphant paen officially summed up in the heading of the editorial by Herr Rosenberg, the head political officer, as "Germany Is Hitler."—Reuter.

OFFICIAL RESULT

BERLIN, Mar. 30.

The official provisional result of the election shows:

Total Electorate	45,408 000
Votes Cast	44,932,000
Pro-Nazi Party	44,389,000
Anti-Nazi Party	542 000
Abstainers	476.000

Percentage of the electorate polled: 98.95 Percentage of Pro-Hitler: 98.79.—Reuter.

GERMAN EMBASSY VOTES.

LONDON, Mar. 30.

Officials of the German Embassy in London flew specially to Cologne and recorded their votes.—Reuter.

FLOATING POLLING STATIONS.

GENEVA, Mar. 30.

The German steamer "Genua" was used for voting by hundreds of German residents in northern Italy.

PORT ELIZABETH, Mar. 30

Germans throughout the eastern province and the Cape polled aboard the German Africa liner "Muansa."

INDIAN STORE IN HARAR GUTTED

Addis Ababa Surprised

ADDIS ABABA, March 29.

An official "communique" from Harar states that 37 Italian planes bombed the town for an nour. The number of victims is not known. Among the buildings that were destroyed include two churches the French mission, the French Consulate, the wireless station and the prison.

Fifteen bombs were dropped on the hospital of the Egyptian Red Crescent and Several on the hospital of the Ethiopian Red Cross. Two fell near the Swedish hospital. All hospitals were clearly marked with Red Cross. The store of Mohamed Ali is said to have been gutted.

An eye witness says the warning was given half an hour before the raid and the population fled to the hills. So the casualties in the town are not thought to be numerous.

Considerable surprise has been caused at Addis Ababa at the bombing of Harar, which was a great Moslem centre. Hitherto the Italians had spared the Moslems hoping to win them over.

"No Confirmation"

A cable from Rome states that there is no confirmation of the reported bombing of Harar.

ITALIANS OCCUPY DACUA

ASMARA, March 29.

The Italians, who are continuing their northern advance, occupied Dacua eight miles to the south of Debarech without resistance.

They are now barely 50 miles from Lake Tsana. Aeroplanes are active along the whole front.

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MULLER, MACLEAN, Bombay.

WARNING

AGAINST UNRELIABLE PREPARATIONS

UNFORTUNATELY owing to no special law governing the import and sale of medicines in India, hundreds of unreliable preparations made by firms of no standing are being offered to the public with all possible claims, specially for lost Vitality and Rejuvenation. It is daily getting difficult for laymen to make the correct selection and avoid the use of all such preparations which are liable to do more harm than good.

IN the interest of your Health and for the sake of sure and prompt results we beg to advise you to use only Okasa which is the most reliable and well-known Gland-Hormon Tonic for the treatment of Lost Vitality, Neurasthenia, Nerve Weakness, Debility and general rundown conditions of Health. Okasa is the discovery of the well-known Scientist, Prof: Dr. Lahusen of Germany and is used with the greatest confidence in all the civilized countries of the world. In recognition of its marvellous efficacy, Okasa has obtained highest International Awards which no other Gland preparation so far has received. Proofs and statistics can be given whenever required.

OWING to the great success of this well-known preparation many attempts are being made in and outside India to imitate this product under various names. Since all the chemical processes employed in preparing Okasa are protected by International and German Federal States Patent, an imitation of this product is impossible. We request you to use Okasa just for 2 weeks. The results will be beyond your expectations. You will feel years younger, far more healthy, strong and active than before.

O.K. 188.

Better Abolish Legislature Than Continue This Farce

"ELDERS" DENOUNCE CERTIFIED FINANCE BILL

The Finance Bill in its certified form came up for consideration in the Council of State to-day. Mr. M. G. Hallett returned to the Chamber from the Assembly after the discussion over Mr. Subash Chandra Bose.

Mr. T. A. Stewart, having gone to the Assembly to participate in the Ottawa debate, his place was taken to-day by Mr. G. V. Bewoor, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Mr. A. Raisman moving consideration of the Finance Bill spoke very little.

Mr. Syed Hosain Imam led the opposition. He reminded the House that this was the third time a certified measure came before them during one year.

It would be far better to abolish the Legislature than every time to impose the Executive decree. Worse still the Council could not make any amendment to the certified measure, and Government admitted in the Assembly that there was no transfer of power in Finance and all these budget discussions were a farce.

Raja Ghaznafar Ali strongly objected to Government reducing the House to a dignified debating club.

DEFIANT AND INSULTING.

The attitude of the Government in this respect was most unreasonable, defiant and insulting and this had already alienated the sympathy of well-meaning moderate opinion in the country which was always ready to help Government.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran regretted that Government had not accepted the half anna postcard and also elimination of surcharge of supertax altogether. He criticised the fiscal policy and said there had been much discrimination and too little protection.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga regretted that emergency taxes still existed. He thought half-hearted measures for rural uplift would never be a success. He disapproved the rebuilding of Quetta out of revenue.

Mr. N. N. Sinha criticised what he termed the shortsighted policy of Government flouting popular opinion

Mr. Sapru spoke with a full knowledge of the limitations of the present constitution, which owed responsibility to the British Parliament and of which the Executive was irremovable. Proceeding Mr. Sapru quoted copious quotations from history to rebutt Sir James Grigg's conclusion from ancient history that the British Raj was really beneficial to India. Mr. Sapru pointed out that there were chapters in the history of the days of the East India Company, which were happily forgotten in the interest of both races, but he hardly anticipated that a responsible spokesman of the Government as the Finance Member, would have thought fit to refer to such obsolete passages.

The President:—The Finance Member was provoked by Congressmen charging Government with deceit and cunning.

Mr. Sapru: I am not here defending Congressmen, but I do emphasise that the Minister of Government should exercise greater responsibility in making his statements without entering into regions of controversy relating to past history.

WON'T HELP MASSES.

Dealing with the Bill Mr. Sapru emphasised that the present programme of rural development would not help the masses. He advocated moderate currency expansion as a means of increasing the price level.

Mr. Parker, Bombay European, supporting the measure urged the House to treat the Post and Telegraphs Department on a commercial basis and make it self-supporting.

Mr. Khaparde thought that instead of bringing the certified measure, Government ought to have tried to change the Government of India Act.

Mr. Narainswami Chetty felt that Government ought not to have restored the cut in the rate of the Postcard.

Mr. Ghosh Moulick criticised certification and referring to the recruitment to various services, the I. M. S., the military, etc., he thought it was actuated by racial distrust of Indians.

Sir N. Choksy urged the expansion of agricultural credit banks and co-operative credit societies.

Syed Padshah felt that the reduction of the Postcard rate was a legitimate one and would not have upset Government's finance. He strongly pleaded for revival of cottage industries.

Mr. Jaddish Chandra Bannerji protested against the restrictions on Mr. Subhash Bose and others and pointed out that respectable Indians who wanted to go abroad with a view to create a favourable atmosphere in the international world were refused passports. He accused Government consisting of White and Brown Bureaucrats of always acting in favour of the rich and callously neglecting the claims and difficulties of the masses. What was more they were very careful to look after their own pay and pensions.

Mr. Jagdish Prasad deplored the Government's uncompromising attitude on all vital questions affecting India and felt that sympathy on their part at least as regards the Postcard would have greatly eased the bitterness.

Mr. Mehrotra expressed the opinion that Government could have met the non-official view half way by accepting a small reduction in salt duty and the Postcard.

Owing to Ram Navmi the House adjourned till after lunch (2-30 p.m.) to-morrow.—A. P.

HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN

Five Names Suggested For R. C.

ALLAHABAD, March 30.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, who came to Allahabad yesterday morning with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru from Lucknow, presided over the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Executive Committee meeting which recommended 5 names to the Reception Committee of its Conference at Nagpur for presidentship.

The programme in connection with the opening of Hindi Literary Museum by Gandhiji will be drafted on April 4 when Gandhiji is to arrive here.

MINTO MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

Pandit Malaviyaji arrived here yesterday to attend the meeting of the All-India Minto Memorial Committee which sat yesterday in the Collector's bungalow.—United Press.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

The Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay framed charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 3,386 against E. A. White, Accountant of Foreign Post Office, when the prosecution case was closed on Monday. The accused pleaded "not guilty" to the charges and when examined by the Court stated that the alterations in the accounts were made under instructions of his Superintendent, Mr. Jassawalla, in order to adjust the various entries with the actual figures in the books of the General Post Office.

At the hearing of the case on Monday, the Head Clerk of the Foreign Post Office was examined. Mr. Sadashiv Kelkar stated he was in charge of the cash. He gave details of the routine work in connection with the requisition of cash from the Head Office.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mathew De Cruz, he stated that there were entries for which the relative documents were now untraceable. Those documents were in the file, but at present they were missing.

At the end of the prosecution case, the Magistrate framed charges and adjourned the case to April 6.

PEASANTS' BUREAU BULLETIN

All India Kisan Conference To Be Held

The following bulletin has been issued by the Bombay Presidency Peasants' Bureau:—

The All-India Kisan Conference to be held at Moti Nagar, Lucknow, on April 10, expects about 400 delegates from all the provinces including U.P.

All peasants' and tenants' organisations in our Presidency are requested to send their full quota of delegates to the first session of the Conference. It is hoped that Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnatak will be effectively represented at the Conference and will co-operate in laying the foundations of a representative Presidency Peasants' League in the near future.

GRAVITY OF LAND PROBLEM.

Speaking at the Rural Workers' Conference at Mayanun (Madras Presidency) during the last week, Mr. K. Santanam, editor, "Indian Express," gave some striking figures to reveal the gravity of the land problem in India. The population of British India, he said, increased by 250 lakhs between 1921 and 1931, while the cultivated acreage increased only by 150 lakhs of acres. In 1921 there were 859 acres for 1,000 peoples, while in 1931 there were only 840 acres for the same number. On the other hand it has been calculated that at least 2,500 acres are necessary to ensure minimum subsistence for 1,000 persons.

The speaker then suggested the following remedies to reduce the evils of this terrible situation:—

(1) Control of the increase in population; (2) 50 per cent. of the land revenue collected in every village to be spent for the benefit of its inhabitants; (3) scaling down the peasants' debts; (4) Co-operative Societies to help in marketing crops; (5) settling carpenters, weavers, other artisans and educated persons in villages by granting them any available waste land on very easy terms; (6) strengthening of tenants' position vis-a-vis the landlords; (7) free grant of lands to landless labourers and Government itself should take energetic measures on these points.

NEED FOR ROUSING CIVIC CONSCIOUSNESS

A. I. Local Self-Govt. Conference Opens At Delhi

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 28.

The need for the creation of a local self-government institute in each province with a central institute for co-ordinating their activities throughout the country was stressed by Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatulla in inaugurating the first All-India Local Self-Government Conference in the New Delhi Town Hall.

About 180 delegates including a few ladies, were present.

Among messages wishing the Conference success were each from the Secretary of State for India, Dr. C. L. Katial, first Indian Deputy Mayor of the London Borough Council, Mr. Montagu Harris, reputed authority on Local Self-Government problems, Sir Abdul Qaiyum, Minister for Local Self-Government, N. W. F. P. and Rao Bahadur Kelkar.

Mr. Harishchandra, Chairman, Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates. He urged the system of nominating favourites of District officers to local bodies should cease entirely as in the new Constitution Provincial Legislatures would be fully elected.

After the presidential address, Mr. Roy Choudhry, former Deputy Mayor of Calcutta, read an interesting paper emphasising the need of vigorous propaganda in order to instil in the rate-payers a sense of civic consciousness. He suggested the formatin of Central Publicity Bureau for dissemination of knowledge on matters such as free primary education, medical supply, sanitation and other numerous civic problems. In particular he stressed the conference the formulation of rules and regulations for proper and orderly conduct of transaction of municipal business all over the country which was the first essential for a democratic institution. He also urged shunning politics from municipal bodies.

A Look Around The World

EGYPT TAKES PRECAUTIONS

120,000 Sanoossi Soldiers Guard Libyan Desert

From Our Correspondent.)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

War preparation are still continuing in the Sallom desert region in Western Egypt, under the guidance of Sayed Edrris, the Sanoosi leader, who will oppose the first possible move of the Italians in case there may arise some danger to the Libiya desert.

Nearly 120,000 Arab Sanoossi soldiers are divided into 3 groups and stationed in secret and strategic places in the Libiya region. The soldiers are equipped with up-to-date ammunition of which a major part was obtained in the 1921 booty when considerable war materials were captured from the Italians. These include also poison gas masques and anti-aircraft guns. These Sanoossi soldiers are very close to the frontiers where the Italian armies are encamped and they watch well from their hiding places the Italian movements.

The leader, Sayed Edris, is aware of the attitude of the Tripolitans who are dissatisfied with the Italian rule. The Tripolitan merchants in Egypt who are many, and very rich too, have good connection with the Sanoosi tribes and so they are responsible for collecting large amount of money and supplying other necessary materials to their brethren.

Tripolitan students in the Egyptian colleges are still publishing pamphlets in different languages and sending them to Italian colonies for warning the Muslims there and making them remember the martyr Sayed Ommar Mukhtar.

Warning To Egyptian Editors

Nahas Pasha, the Wafd Leader, invited all the editors of the papers in Egypt and advised them not to comment upon the communications going on between Egypt and the British Government because the discussions are proceeding quietly and smoothly, and although the matter is kept a secret, progress and success was certain.

French Admiral Visits Yemen

The French admiral has reached the Hodida harbour in Yemen and the Yemenies gave him along with their Government a great welcome reception after which he at once proceeded to Sane (the capital of Yemen) to meet the Imam.

The Djibouti harbour is exactly opposite to the Yemen port Hodida. The visit, therefore is supposed to be very important but great secrecy is maintained as to the object of the visit.

Syrian Ex-Premier Leaves Country

The ex-Prime Minister of Syria, Shaikh Taiuddin Housaini, has secretly left Damascus for some unknown distination. The latest political disturbances are alleged to be due to him. Some local papers surmise that probably he has gone to France.

Law As Career For Youth

KENNETH Mc. I KEMP'S WARNING TO ASPIRANTS

Unless one married a solicitor's daughter, one had to wait for a long time, before and could earn a livelihood, and longer still, before one could make a mark in the legal profession, observed Mr. Kenneth McI Kemp amidst laughter addressing a meeting at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood on Monday.

The subject of his lecture was "Law as a Career for Youths". Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia presided on the occasion.

Mr. McI Kemp said that there was no stage in the entire career of a legal practitioner, which did not require work and application. Before one could earn, one had to wait a long time, after nearly 7 or 8 years required for qualifying oneself for the profession. The speaker warned those aspiring to take up the profession against being carried away by their own ideas of having an aptitude for the profession, for he himself could not definitely say what was meant by "finding the profession congenial to oneself". Then there was the question of preliminary training. Mere passing the examination was only doing the minimum for equipping oneself for the profession. Mere cramming and remembering did not help one much, unless one acquired sufficient training and had digested what he had learnt.

HONOURABLE PROFESSION

The profession was an honourable one, but no one was justified in denying the legal services lest one should find oneself on the wrong side. If one was on the wrong side of the law, the legal practitioner defending such a party, was entitled to cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution to show that the case was not established, but one was not justified in throwing the blame on others' shoulders. No one who approached the lawyer should be denied the lawyer's services and should be given the opportunities provided by way of various legal defences.

Mr. Justice Wadia paying a tribute to the legal profession observed that in the history of freedom of any country the names of the men of Law would find an honoured place as the fighters for the right and freedom of nations. Only those who could afford to wait for a long time, and who had determination to win through, should take up the profession, which was for the few of such type and not for the many.

PROTECTION TO DEBTORS

Punjab Council Passes Certified Bill

LAHORE, March, 30.

A number of non-official amendments to the Punjab Debtors Protection Bill as recommended by the Governor were rejected to-day by the Legislative Council and the Bill in the recommended form was passed.

It will be recalled that the Bill was passed in the last session after certain Government amendments relating to exemption of ancestral property from attachment had been rejected. The Bill was sent back to the House during the present session in the recommended form incorporating these amendments.—A. P

Bibinca is better with BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER

COFFEE

Murugan's freshly ground Pure Coffee Powder manufactured from the Best Nilgiri COFFEE SEEDS under special process and expert supervision. Available Nilgiri Coffee Seeds and Nilgiri Teas at moderate rates.

The reduced rates for Coffee powders are as follows:—

No. 1. Nilgiri Peaberry Powder Rs. 1-5-0 per lb.
No. 2. Nilgiri Extra Bold Powder Rs. 1-1-0 per lb
No. 3 Nilgiri Plantation Powder Re. 0-14-0 per lb.

For Special Bonus system apply to:—
MURUGAN COMPANY,
Sleater Road, Grane Road, Bombay. No. 7.
Fresh Arrivals: Madras Appalams.

Alembic GLYCODIN TERP-VASAKA SURE REMEDY OF

COUGHS BRONCHITIS COLDS

FREELY USED IN HOUSEHOLDS, HOSPITALS & DISPENSARIES.

Available at all Chemists.

Only 14 Annas for this attractive Gillette Set

The Gillette No. "25" Set has won instant popularity because of the very remarkable value it offers.

This attractive set includes a Gillette razor of latest design and one of the new Blue Gillette electrically tempered blades which give not only better shaves than you have ever had before, but also more shaves per blade.

Complete in compact mouldrite case the Gillette No. "25" Set at only **14 Annas** is a real bargain. Get one to-day.

Gillette

Blue Gillette Blades: 12 Annas for 5

GILLETTE No "25" SET

G.P.J

Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment, which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute, but write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

Patent Drill, Hammer & Oxy-Acetylene-Flame Proof

GODREJ SAFE-DEPOSIT VAULTS

PATENTS No. 21573 & No. 22501

Telephone No. 42051-52. Telegrams: "POINTSMAN," Bombay.
Registered Offices, 7, Council House Street, CALCUTTA.

GUEST, KEEN, WILLIAMS, LTD.
INCORPORATING THE BUSINESSES OF
HENRY WILLIAMS INDIA (1931) LTD.
and
MACBETH BROTHERS AND COMPANY, LTD.
Manufacturers of:—Signals, Points and Crossings, Steel Sleepers, Bolts, Nuts, Rivets and Dogspikes, etc., and Rolling Mills.

Ref. B|M
Macbeth House, Clare Road, Byculla, BOMBAY,
12th October, 1935.

Messrs. THE GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO., LTD.,
Lal Baug, Parel, BOMBAY.

Dear Sirs,

On the 10th instant, we received from you a piece of Special Steel Channel, of section 4" x 2" flanges, one foot long. The flat side of the channel was faced with a metal plate, 5|32" thick, said to withstand cutting by the oxy-acetylene blowpipe. The Anti-Oxy-Acetylene plate was covered with a steel plate 1|4" thick. The three parts were riveted together. Long channel bars made up in this manner, we were told, are embedded in cement concrete walls of strong Vaults: placed vertically 3 inches apart with their flat surface facing outwards, and we were asked to try and cut the bar with an oxy-acetylene torch.

We used an oxy-acetylene blowpipe for this test, and found that after penetrating the special steel cover, it was not possible to penetrate to the channel itself. We can say with confidence that the assembly we tested is practically proof against cutting by the oxy-acetylene flame, unless it has been heated prior to the torch being applied.

The bar tried by us is being returned with our signature on it as a mark of identity, and we shall be glad to conduct the same test at any time for you in the future.

Yours faithfully,
GUEST KEEN WILLIAMS, LTD.
N. B. MACBETH,
Director.

GODREJ SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS of patent construction defy all modes of breaking by skilled bank burglars. Sledge hammers cannot break them; heavy-duty pneumatic chipping hammers and high-speed drills cannot penetrate them; and oxy-acetylene flame cannot cut them. The two testimonials published on this page are clear and definite about this.

Such invulnerable construction is essential for Safe-Deposits housing vast stores of valuables of large numbers of people, especially in times of riots and disorders, when safety of Strong Vaults is most needed, because ordinary reinforced construction can be broken with chisels and hammers in a short space of time and even special steels alone can be cut with the oxy-acetylene flame.

BRAITHWAITE & CO., (INDIA) LIMITED.

PG|EJH.
Ref. L|0071.

Mulund Works,
Mulund P. O.
Bombay.
6th January, 1936.

Messrs. The Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
Lal Baug, Parel, BOMBAY.

Dear Sirs,

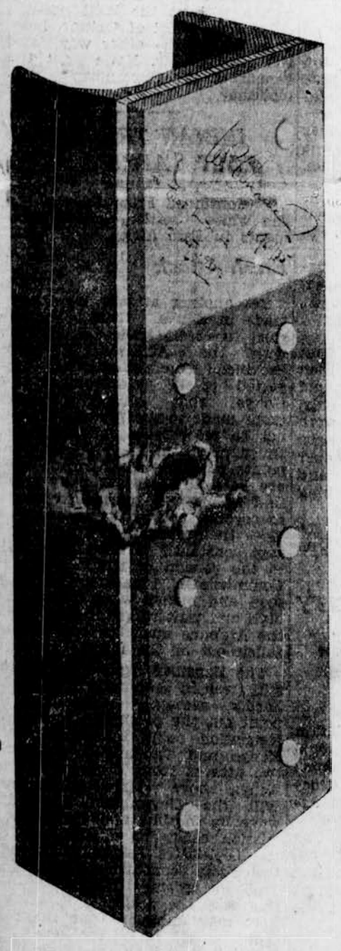
We received from you on January 2nd, a short length of your patent reinforced channel sections used in connection with the manufacture of your strong vaults, and were requested to penetrate the reinforced portion by any convenient means.

One of our heavy-duty type pneumatic chipping hammers after twenty-five minutes working failed to cut through the channel.

The section was next placed under one of our high speed drills and an attempt made to drill through it with a 13|16" diameter drill, this however, failed to penetrate more than 3|16".

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) P. GOFFEY,
Manager—Bombay.

DRILL, HAMMER AND OXY-ACETYLENE-FLAME PROOF WALLS, FLOOR AND ROOF OF THE VAULT



The Channel referred to in the testimonial published above.

The walls, roof and floor of the Vault are strengthened according to Godrej's own patent methods with *drill and hammer-resisting channels of special steel* (embedded in the concrete) so hard and tough that they cannot be broken or cut with any tools. These channels are protected by *Oxy-Acetylene-Flame-Proof shields of special metal* which cannot be cut by the oxy-acetylene flame.

The *channels in each row are welded to cross channels both at top and bottom,* and there are holdfasts welded to some of the channels to make the entire structure an immovable and invulnerable wall of steel. The channels in the roof and floor too, are united and made firm.

DRILL, HAMMER & OXY-ACETYLENE-FLAME-PROOF GODREJ *STRONG-DOORS* OF THE LATEST TYPE

are provided for guarding the entrance to such unbreakable strong Vaults. These Doors are made of plates of special metals which cannot be drilled with the hardest drill, or broken with the most powerful of hammers, or cut with an oxy-acetylene flame. They are each secured by two key-locks and a combination lock, which are proof against all means of attack including high explosives. The combination of the keyless lock can be quickly changed whenever desired.

FIRE & BURGLAR-PROOF VENTILATORS

These are fitted with electric exhaust fans to ensure efficient ventilation, which are capable of replenishing the entire Vault with pure air in 15 minutes. They also are designed and constructed so as to be entirely fire and burglar proof.

DEPOSIT LOCKER CABINETS.

Godrej Locker Cabinets are of the latest patent design, of extraordinary strength. Such remarkable Locker Cabinets have never been made before. They are neat in appearance and of first-class workmanship, assuring practically permanent service.

The LOCKERS are designed according to Godrej Patent No. 22406. The doors cannot be battered in or drawn out by breaking the pivots. Both the front and back ends of each Locker-Door, as shown in the picture, are securely held by specially rolled sections of steel joined in an unbreakable manner to the partition plates. This patent construction ensures a perfectly secure jamb for the front, as well as for the back ends of the Door. This Godrej patent method imparts real strength and security to Deposit Lockers. Such strong design and construction is not to be found in any other type of lockers.

IMPORTANCE OF STRONG LOCKERS.

Strong Deposit Lockers, like the Godrej Patent Lockers, are essential if reliable security is to be provided for the renters' valuables. Because, one may be able to gain access to the Vault by violence or stealth. It is to avoid such occurrences that the best Safe-Deposits in Europe have the Locker Cabinets placed inside individual strong Safes, so that if burglary should occur, only a few Lockers would be robbed.

RENTER'S OWN LOCK.

In addition to the usual safe-deposit lock, the locker is controlled by an additional Renter's Own Lock—a second lock which can be easily fixed into position by the renter himself. The lock is supplied direct to the renter in a sealed box. Thus our "Renter's Own Lock" puts the renter in complete control of his Locker.

Channels in each row welded at top and bottom to cross-channels.

LOW COST *As strong as the best all-metal Vaults that cost enormous sums to make, Godrej Patent Vaults can be built at a cost not much more than that of an ordinary reinforced construction.*

DO NOT GAMBLE WITH SAFETY, ESPECIALLY WHEN VAST VALUABLES OF OTHER PEOPLE ARE ENTRUSTED TO YOUR KEEPING.

COME TO GODREJ

FOR THE LATEST TYPE OF PATENT DRILL, HAMMER & OXY-ACETYLENE FLAME-PROOF SAFE-DEPOSIT VAULTS, WHICH DEFY ALL MODES OF ATTACK BY SKILLED BANK-BURGLARS

See THE BANK OF INDIA SAFE-DEPOSIT VAULT—*built by* GODREJ

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Godrej & Boyce Mfg., Co., Ltd.

Head Office & Works:
LALBAUG, PAREL
BOMBAY.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 4 POINTS DOWN

Hedge Selling And Liquidation On Every Upturn

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER STEADY

Wheat Slightly Better But Other Commodities Quiet

BOMBAY, March 30.

On Monday cross-rates ruled fairly steady.

N. Y. COTTON SLIGHT EASY.

New York cotton lacked fresh incentive but prices kept steady on account of improved technical position. Hedge selling and liquidation on every upturn kept the advance in check. The closing tone was slightly easy.

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER STEADY.

London gold was easy but silver was steady.

WHEAT SLIGHTLY BETTER.

Wheat was slightly better. Other commodities were quiet.

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES STEADY.

The London Stock Exchange was dull and inactive owing to the lack of enquiry. Gilt-edged securities came under some pressure but prices generally kept somewhat steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, March 30.

Previous closing	10.93
To-day's opening	10.93
Difference	Nil.
To-day's closing	10.89
Difference	—.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, March 30.

Previous closing	5.88
To-day's opening	5.88
Difference	Nil
To-day's closing	5.91
Difference	+.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs, 197-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 30.

Lack of fresh incentive coupled with uncertainties in connection with the French situation restrained activity with the result that movements were very narrow with operators awaiting developments. The undertone remained very steady reflecting improved technical position but in the absence of any new outside interest the demand was very small and unimportant.

Trading in July commenced at 10.93 i.e. unchanged from previous closing. The market was moderately active on steadier Liverpool cables and scattered buying but the demand was hardly sufficient to push prices up in the face of some hedging and liquidation apperinp at every upturn.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.89 with a decline of 4 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Mar. 30.

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (11.30/11.29) 11.29/11.30.
July (10.92/10.92) 10.93/10.92.
October (10.21/10.21) 10.22/10.20.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 30.

The following were the rates at 12-15 pm.:—

American March 6.16 (6.20.)
American May 6.01 (6.03.)
Egyptian March (8.73) 8.71.
Egyptian (8.59) 8.61.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 30.

Broach cotton for April-May delivery moved around Rs. 198-8 at night. The rate at 11 p.m. was Rs. 198-0 with New York futures about 1 point down. Broach July was quoted at Rs. 200.

JUTE SHARES QUIET

Coals Dull And Teas Neglected

CALCUTTA, March 30.

Jutes ruled quiet. Coals were dull with only small business. Teas were neglected. In miscellaneous, sugars continued to rule firm, while others remain more or less unchanged. Government securities were easier. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—Three per cent. loan 1951/54 102/8 small lot; three and a half per cent. Government paper 96/15; Three and a half per cent loan 1947/50, 105/12; Four per cent loan 1960/70 112/7; Five per cent. loan 1945/55 119/9 small lot; Five per cent. loan 1939/44 108 small lot; Four per cent. public bonds 1948 108/4 small lot.

Banks:—Central 32/4 small lots; Reserve Bank 125/12.

Railways:—Burdwan Cutwa 96 small lots; Dehri Rohtas 12/6; Darjeeling Himalayan ordy. 65; Kalighat Falta 96 small lots; Mymensing Bhairab Bazar guaranteed 96 small lots; Sara Serajganj 96/8; Kesoran Cotton ordy. 2/8; do pref. 109 small lot.

Coals:—Equitable 30/10; Ghusick and Muslia 1/12.

Jutes:—Alliance 235; Agarpara ordy. 20/12 small lots; Anglo-India 366; Clive 23/12 small lot; Fort William 255; Gourepore 593 small lot; Sowrah 47/8; Kamarhatty 453; Kinnison 547 small lots; National 21; Standard 273 small lots; Waverley ordy. 2/2 small odd lot; Do pref. 59.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 6/14 ex div.; Reliance Fir Ericks 9/8 small lot; Bengal Telephone ordy. 18/12; Bhagalpore Electric 7/15; Gaya Electric 10/12; Shajahanpore Electric 5; U. P. Electric 179; Bengal Iron 3/15; Indian Iron and Steel 8/7; Kumardhubi Engineering ordy. 2/14; British India Corporation ordy 3/10 cum div; Do pref. 154 cum div.; Indian Wood Products 25/4; small lot; Indo Burma Petroleum pref. 124; Bengal Paper ordy. 106/12; small lots cum div; Titaghur Paper pref. Rs. 100 paid up 158. .....

Sugars:—Balrampore old 17/12; do new 6/2; premium; Raza 16/12 Murree Brewery 232/8;

Teas:—Hasimara 39/2; Lackatooram 10/12;

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

NNew York, March 30.

Previous closing	4.94 1/2
To-day's opening	4.95
To-day's closing	4.94 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 30.

Previous closing	4.94 3/8
To-day's opening	4.94 3/8
To-day's closing	4.94 15/16
Difference	+.00 7/16

FRANC RATE

London, March 30.

Previous closing	75.07
To-day's opening	75.07
To-day's closing	75.10
Difference	+.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 30.

London exchanges opened with the sterling-dollar at 4.94-3/8 but later improved on some support to 4.94-13/16.

The sterling-dollar cross-rate closed at 4.94 15/16.

Franc opened at 75.07 and then advanced to 75.12 but on selling pressure eased to 75.04.

The sterling franc cross-rate closed at 75.10.

LONDON SILVER

London, March 30.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 7/8d.	19 15/16d.
Forward	19 7/8d.	19 7/8d.

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 30.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-10 1/2) £7-0-9 1/2.

DISCOUNTS

London, March 30.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, March 30.

330 P.M.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.66 7/8) 5.67.
New York on Bombay (37.43) 37.37.
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 7/8) 0.92 7/8
London on Milan (62.62) 62.56.
London on Shanghai (1-2 17/32) 1-1 2 1/2.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, March 30.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 49/9, 49/8 and 49/7. The market attracted some scattered buying influenced by somewhat better foreign advices but operators were generally hesitant in the absence of any stimulating outside cables but some slight recession set in on some profit-taking induced by the higher level prices closed steady at Rs. 49/12, 49/11 and 49/11.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/12/6, 34/12/9 and 34/13. There was very little activity to-day in the absence of good news from abroad with foreign exchanges remaining quiet and featureless. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/12/6 34/12/6 and 34/12/6.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 30.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with May at 72-3/8 and July 72-1/2. There was nothing particularly interesting in the absence of any speculative interest with rates moving in the narrow range but prices generally kept steady.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, March 30.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.96-3/4. Prices advanced on scattered commission house buying and some outside demand.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Mar 28

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows

METALS

Tin (£211 3/4 buyers £212 1/4 sellers. Steady) £211 1/4 buyers at £211 1/2. Sellers barely steady.

Lead (£16 9/16 buyers. No sellers. Very steady) £16 1/2 buyers. £16 5-8 sellers steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£40 1/4 to £40 3/4) £40 5/8 to £40 7/8.

Glasgow Iron (£74)

SILVER CABLES

London, March 30.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

India and speculators bought. China sold small offering. Market quiet but steady."

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5 3/4) 1-5 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-6) 2-6

JUTE.

New Crop March April £19 5/8 sellers £19 paid and sellers.

Dunlop April (£23 1/2 sellers) £23 1/2

Lightning March (£21 3/4 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers April.

RUBBER.

Spot (7 7/16 buyers) 7 3/8 paid and buyers

October (7 11/16 paid aid value) (7 5/8 paid and buyers.)

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay March April (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 11/16 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta March April (£12 13/16 sellers) £12 3/4 sellers.

Linseed La Plata March (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal March (£13 13/16 sellers) £13 13/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, March 30.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 5 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 5 6
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	Payment.
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 5 3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bomboy, March 30.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	4 6 6
Wheat September	4 6 9
Linseed May	7 5 3
Linseed September	7 8 9

The tone was steady.

Late Dr. D. B. Naik-Dandekar

We deeply regret to announce the sad death of Dr. D.B.N. Dandekar, at Dr. Mulgaokar's Hospital on Monday morning.

He rendered yeomen service at the time of plague epidemic in Bombay and Government mentioned his name in special despatches for his valuable and honorary services. He became so popular amongst the 'B' Ward people that he was elected to the Bombay Municipality from that Ward for well over nine years. He was connected with several institutions and societies in Bombay like the Anthropological Society, Hindu Educational Fund, Aryan Excelsior League, St. John Ambulance Association, Bombay Sanitary Association, etc.

He was the first man to start teaching First Aid and ambulance classes to the Bombay City Police at the request of Mr. Hartly Kennedy, the then Commissioner of Police. Similarly he was one of the first men to join in starting the Parsee Ambulance Brigade along with Major Lund.

He was made a Rao Bahadur in 1911, and received a Coronation Medal.

During the last Great War, he rendered valuable services in training up men for ambulance work on hospital ships, for which he was thanked and a permanent life member of the St. John Ambulance Association.

He leaves behind him four sons, one of whom Dr. Shri Krishna, is already a medical practitioner at Dongri and a very large circle of friends, both Indians and Europeans in Bombay and England to mourn his loss.

Home Rails In Public Favour On Stock Exchange

FRANC STEADY ON LESS SELLING AND BEAR COVERING

Cotton Brighter On Bullish Weather News

FIRM TONE IN WALL STREET

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 30.

On the Stock Exchange home rails were in public favour. There was also some buying in electrical equipments, otherwise continued international obscurity and fresh French monetary situation depressed the markets although prices were inclined to ease more on lack of support than on actual selling pressure.

Exchanges: Less selling and bear covering steadied franc but the Fernch Finance Minister's pronouncement was without effect.

Cotton was brighter on bullish weather news.

Wall Street opened firmer under the lead of farm implements.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, March 30.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 1/4.

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Thursday, March 19, £97 1/2
Friday, March 20, £97 1/2
Monday March 23, £97 1/2
Tuesday, March 24 £97 1/2
Wednesday, March 25, £97 1/2
Thursday, March 26 £97 1/2
Friday March 27 £97 1/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Mar. 30.

Markets generally were dull owing to the lack of fresh support. Gilt-edged were easy. Home industrials were generally quiet and price movements rather irregular. International and oil shares were weaker on less satisfactory Wall Street advices.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent. Consols (£85 1/4) £85
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£106 7/8) £106 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan (£116 7/8 ex div) £116 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 7/8) £106 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 7/8) £114 7/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-7 1/2) 20-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£4 7/8) £4 7/8
Hydro Electric (£8 1/8) £7 7/8
Musical Industries (27-7 1/2) 27-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (46-9) 45-10 1/2 ex div.
Imperial Chemical (39-7 1/2) 38 7 1/2) ex div.
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-9) 9-4 1/2 ex div.
Woolsworth New Ford (122-0) 122-0
Realisation 1930 (£90 1/2) £90 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (40-1 1/2) 39-9.
University Ordinary (32-3) 32-3
Ford Motors (34-3) 33-3.
Cable Wires (£7 1/2) £7 1/4.
British American Tobacco (122-6) 123-1 1/2.
Camera A (£9) £9
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (153-1 1/2) 153-1 1/2
P and O S N Company Defd (20-0) 20-0
Distillers (100-0) 100-0
Bred and Dyers (8-9) 8-9..
British Celanese (12-3) 12-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (62-9) 62-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (50-0) 50-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-3) 7-3
Western Limited Ordinary (26-0) 25-6.
Inter Nickels (49 1/8) 47 3/4.
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

Bombay, March 30.

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Monday, the 30th March, 1936. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,00,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99/13 were allotted in full. Total amount accepted was Rs. 1,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 0/12/0 per cent. per annum.

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 7th April, 1936. Successful tenderers should make payment on Thursday, the 9th April, 1936. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 27th March, 1936, Treasury Bills for Rs. 2,78,25,000 were renewed in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 30.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£100 1/2) £101.
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97 1/2) £97 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent. 1958/68 (£120) £120
4 per cent. Indian 1946/53 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£111 3/4) £111 3/4
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£115 3/4) £115 3/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (21-6) 21-6.
Donaro Tea (48-0) 47-6.
Empire of India Ceylon (31-3) 31-3

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-0) 27-6.
Gula Kelampong (26-3) 26-3.
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-0) 31-6.

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (60-0) 60-0.
Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£18 3/4) £19.
East Rand Proprietors (68/0) 67-0.

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 5/8) £14 3/8.
Goddar New (£10 1/2) £10 1/2.
Moddar New (51-3) 50-0.
Sub Nigel (£11 3/4) £11 5/8.
Spring Mines Split Shares (42-6) 43-1 1/2.
Union Corporation (£8 3/4) £8 5/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (39-4 1/2) 39-4 1/2
Anglo Iranian (91-10 1/2) 91-10 1/2
Burma Oil (98-1 1/2) 97-6.
Mexican Eagle (12-3) 11-10 1/2.
Shell Transport (90-0) 90-0.
Royal Dutch (£33 1/2) £33 3/4.

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£47 1/2) £48.
L M Ford (£22 3/4) £23 3/8.
L N E R Defd (£5 5/8) £5 5/8
Southern Dutch (£23 1/4) £23 7/8).
London Paris 5 per cent (£134 1/2) £134.
London Board G Stock (£105) £105

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Mar. 30.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol. 65 5/8 dol. 66 1/2.
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 1/2 dol. 34 3/4.
U S Steel Common (dol. 62 7/8 dol. 64 1/8.
U S Steel Preference (dol 129 3/4) dol. 129 3/4.

Indian Adventurers To Organise Themselves

"Hindustan Explorers' Society" To Be Founded To Promote Spirit Of Adventure

"The Hindustan Explorers' Society" is the name of a new organisation which, it is proposed, is to be started in Bombay by some enterprising and adventurous young men for the purpose of promoting schemes of adventure and exploration undertaken by Indian youths.

The nucleus of the organisation will be provided by the combination of two parties of young adventurers, who were to embark on their respective daring undertakings—namely, Mr. Vinayak Mehta's Indian Himalayan Expedition and Mr. M. Bakhshi's party, which is to tour the world for photographing, filming and collecting information about wild life in various countries.

Mr. Vinayak Mehta and Mr. M. Bakhshi are to be the chief organisers of the new society, which is proposed to be shortly registered.

For the present both the parties would start together for the attack on Mount Nandadevi.

AMBASSADOR OF INDIAN CULTURE

Uday Shankar Gets Good Reception In Europe

Information received by the last mail from Europe shows that Uday Shankar and his company who left India in January have been enjoying enthusiastic reception in every centre of their visit where the new programme they have taken with them this time have been widely appreciated.

During the present tour they visited some new countries like Palestine, Egypt etc., where Mr. Shankar was acclaimed by press critics as an Ambassador of Indian Art and Culture. They are now having a prolonged season in Paris after which they will go over to England for their engagements in London and the Provincial towns. This will be followed by a visit to Sweden, Norway and other northern countries of the Continent. They are booked for an extended tour of the United States, and Canada and Southern America beginning from October next.

Mr. Shankar is due to return to India in June next year. He has now made arrangements with The "Show Trust" Theatrical Agency of Waterloo Mansions, Bombay, to book all his future engagements in this country.

PROMISE OF BETTER LIFE FOR SLUM-DWELLERS

(Continued From page 12)

of storm-water drains (Rs. 43,000), and the construction of certain main roads and passages (Rs. 52,000). Washing places are also proposed to be provided (Rs. 5,000) and the lighting of the area improved (Rs. 25,000). The total cost of improving the whole area is estimated at Rs. 1,25,000.

With regard to Antop Hill the City Engineer suggests that 15 incandescent oil lamps be provided, for which no initial expenditure is necessary and the cost of their maintenance which would come to about Rs. 3,200 per annum be met from revenue.

Extension of Water Supply

As regards the water supply, the City Engineer suggests that the 12 inch pipe line, originally proposed to be laid in the proposed Road No. 15 of the late Improvement Trust, be laid and a further extension of 8 inches main may be made right upto the sanatorium, at a total cost of Rs. 64,700.

The total cost estimated of improvements for all the schemes mentioned above aggregates to Rs. 4,04,600.

In addition there will be recurring liability of revenue in respect of the maintenance of roads, lighting, etc.

Other Areas.

The City Engineer explains that the aforesaid estimates have been hurriedly done and they should be taken as approximations only, and that before starting the work proper levels and survey will have to be taken to fix the proper alignments for the drains and sites for water-closets, washing places, etc.

The Corporation approved of the report at the meeting held on Monday.

SKY SCRAPER FOR CITY

Dr. Choksy's Resolution Lost In Corporation

The Municipal Corporation of Monday threw out the resolution of Dr. J.N. Choksy asking for a report from the Municipal Commissioner regarding the construction of the East India Cotton Association's building which will be the highest in the City. The Municipal Commissioner did not see the necessity of submitting the report and made a statement in the House after which the resolution was negatived.

"CRIMINAL FOLLY."

Dr. J. N. Choksy moved:

That the Commissioner be requested to report the circumstances under which permission has been granted by him for the construction of a building at the junction of Kalbadevi Road and Shaikh Memon Street with a height more than that laid down by the building bye-laws whether this construction of a building to such a height would not be detrimental to the sanitation of the neighbouring houses which are situated in a densely populated part of the City and, if so whether he does not consider it desirable to revoke the permission already granted for the aforesaid building.

Dr. Choksy said it was a criminal folly to allow a building 102 feet high in a thickly populated locality like Bhuleshwar. According to the rules a building could not be move than 70 feet.

Dr. M. C. Javle said Bombay should be proud of a such a building which is proposed to be built.

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji deplored the absence of a town planning authority and said in New York there were Sky Scrapers, but they had also equally wide roads and pavements too.

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

The Municipal Commissioner said he was not responsible for the alleged vandalism on the Back Bay Reclamation, but in regard to the East India Cotton Association Building, he had allowed the height as in the bargain the Municipality will gain Rs. 1,60,000. Besides it would enhance the value of the adjoining properties The building in question will in no way hamper light or air to the adjourning buildings.

The resolution was put to vote and was declared lost. The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

MINISTER'S PARTING GIFT

Nominates Corporation Member In Anticipation Of Vacancy

BOMBAY, Monday.

We understand that Mr. Abdulla Ibrahim Rahimtoola will be nominated by the Government to the Municipal Corporation in place of Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, who will resign due to his elevation to the presidential chair of the Legislative Council. Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutta left Bombay for Karachi on Saturday and the Hon. Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi will succeed him from the 1st of April.

The nomination of Mr. Abdulla has been made apparently by the retiring Minister in advance to the family of Mr. Rahimtoola further opportunity to serve the public. It is to be seen however whether the views of Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto's successor can be overlooked, as the nomination cannot actually be made till Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola has actually resigned from the Corporation.

It is understood that the choice of the new Minister is directed towards a promising Muslim young man who is the manager of an insurance company.

The hurry in which the nomination of Mr. Abdulla has been made, if it is true, brings into relief another interesting question which it is not void of humour as well as pathos. It is this. The appointment of Hon. Sir A. M. K. Dehalvi as Minister is made from the 1st of April and till the end of March Hon. Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto is the virtual holder of that office. Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi therefore could have continued in the presidential chair of the Legislative Council till the end of March. If that was done, there was no necessity for the election of the president till the July session of the Legislative council and the Government of Bombay could have saved easily at least Rs. 10,000 of the public revenue.

But the Government seemed to be dead sure of the election of Rao Bahadur N. E. Navle whom somebody must have desired to start earning salary of Rs. 3,000 per month without the least possible delay. The wheel of fortune, however, turned the other way and the rival of Mr. Navle got the benefit of the Government's precipitancy.

INDIAN TRADERS IN EAST AFRICA

(Continued From Page 6)

the white settlers and Governments in East Africa.

Fresh Attack

Yet another attack has been made in Kenya. This is in regard to credit trade by Indians with the Africans. The local Provincial Commissioner has suggested to the Government of Kenya that advances against crops made to the Africans should not be recoverable in the Courts. In support of his proposal he points out that the Africans who are keen to increase their crops find themselves compelled to do so beyond their ability in order to meet their obligations and are kept constantly in debt. According to the version of the Provincial Commissioner traders advance food and money when prices are high and wait to got it back from the Africans until the bottom has fallen out of the mark.

The Zanzibar legislation being still fresh in the minds of all, it is hardly necessary particularly to point out the possibility of similar legislation being introduced in Kenya and Tanganyika as the two attacks from Tanganyika and Kenya above referred to suggest. Will the Government of India wake up in time and despatch a mission consisting of members of the Legislative Assembly to study the whole economic situation and problems arising therefrom so that both the people in India and here may know in time the real position? If no steps are now taken it would be too late to do anything useful after the local Governments have taken steps to introduce further legislation on the lines of Zanzibar.

Tight Cotton Situation

Firmness Of Near Months

GENERAL ATTENTION ON NEW CROP

Bombay, March 30.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling influenced by favourable spot market and trade buying. The market was narrow and indecisive though cotton was somewhat bright despite the hesitancy with regard to the new crop owing to the uncertainties in connection with the acreage and co-operation with the new farm Bill. The market was steady owing to tightness of spot situation and firmness of near positions with active trade buying. Attention will now be diverted to new crop months and the present firmness will continue until the Producers' Pool liquidates its holdings of May contracts which are estimated about 2 lakhs bales. It is also believed that there holdings will be liquidated in the some manner as March holdings were liquidated. Most of the mills are buying up their needs of old crop and are holding with sales of new crop months. Nobody knows anything about the effect of the new farm Bill but general opinion is in favour of an acreage ranging from 3 to 3½ crore acres. There are some complaints of wet weather in Central parts where firm was delayed and South-West still continues dry.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened on Saturday at a rise of 4 points with March 10.92. There was scattered hedge selling which resulted in a decline of 3 points from the opening level and July was quoted 10.89 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was active trade buying with improved prices 6 points from the lowest level and the market closed at a net rise of 5 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 11.70c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also steady with a moderate enquiry and closed at a rise of 2 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 11.80c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with July 5.87. Trade calling was offset by early hedging and Continental selling but unfavourable weather over the U. S. Cotton Belt induced some support to new crop months. The market closed at a decline of two to one point. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 6.47d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and featureless and closed with prices unchanged. At the close March was quoted 5.36, May 5.34 and July 5.30.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was easy with increased offerings. Sakels futures closed 5 to 10 points down with Spot cotton unchanged at 9.20. Upper futures lost 2 to 5 points but Spots gained 5 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover. Sakels closed 3 to 7 points higher and Ashmouni futures closed one to 3 points better.

COUNTRY MEETINGS.

The New York market was steady owing to the tight spot situation and firmness of the near positions. Attention will now become increasingly centred on the coming crop, state Messrs. M. N. B. Stern.

Country meeting to discuss the soil conservation programme will be held early in April and some three weeks may elapse before the trade can definitely appraise the reaction of growers to the new proposals which have so far little effected sentiment. At the moment, ideas range for an acreage from 30 to 35 million acres.

Wet soil has delayed farm work in some Eastern and Central sections whilst droughty conditions continue in the South-West, though according to one private cable, the anxiety over the drought is considered rather premature as the sub-soil moisture is fairly ample and there is no necessity of planting before May.

The European political situation continues quiescent pending the elections in Germany but it is expected Herr Hitler will announce new proposals regarding the Locarno problem on Tuesday.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

Interest was centred on the final liquidation of March delivery later turning to possible re-adjustments between May and spot values in the South. In the latter part of the week May delivery advanced on pricefixing and trade buying, but new crop months sagged on hedging against outside growths and the failure of the farm plan to stimulate buying.

Country meeting to discuss the soil conservation programme will be held early in April and some three week May elapse before the trade can definitely appraise the reactions of growers to the new proposals which have so far little affected local sentiment regarding acreage prospects, on which ideas range from 30,000,000 to 35 000,000 acres.

Wet soil has delayed farm work in some Eastern and Central sections while droughty conditions continue in the Southwest. Many expect Pool liquidation of may delivery to follow the March pattern.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (11-49 a.m.)	10.95+07
New York July lowest (10.32 a.m.)	10.89+01
Liverpool July highest	5.89—
Liverpool July lowest	5.87—02

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:

Hardening trend values due mainly tight old crop situation. Trade interests covering near commitments and hedging with sales new crop. Market likely advance until Pool realises two, lacs May holding.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market looks higher. For immediate future think nears best purchase as available supplies very limited and Government can compel shorts to cover but for long view think distants attractive.

New York: Market very steady. Likely to advance further. Prefer buying distant months.

New York: No pressure to sell. Market affected favourably by the advance in old crop months. Trade buying.

INDIA BUYS 100,000 CYCLES

Among the Empire countries India was the largest importer of British made cycles in 1935, it is shown by the export returns issued by the British Cycle and Motor Cycle Manufacturers' and Traders' Union Ltd.

India imported 104,630 cycles, and the figure was made up as follows:

Bombay via Karachi	13,067
Bombay via other ports	36,747
Madras	17,520
Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa	37,296

Ceylon and Dependencies imported 8,593 cycles, and Burmah 6,381. Britain's total exports in cycles was 377,301.

During the same year, India imported 612 British motor cycles, Britain's total export figure being 18,074.

BOMBAY GETS FEW FALLS OF RAIN

POONA, Mar. 30.

The western disturbance passed away eastwards after giving local thunder-showers in the east and north Punjab, west Rajputana and West United Provinces. Thunderstorm have caused fairly widespread rain in Central parts of the country, south Madras, Assam and a few falls in Bengal, Bombay, Deccan and Tenasserim.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Coonoor three inches; Pachmarhi and Trivandrum two; Seoni and Dalhousie one-and-half; Dhubri and Pamban one each.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will continue locally in South Madras. Central parts of the country Assam and along and near the hills of the Punjab and United Provinces. Thunderstorm and rain will extend to Deccan, east Central Provinces, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Bengal.—A. P.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar 30

Following a further rise of 5 points in Neww York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 198/4 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 198/12 on short covering. The yearly teji mandi will be settled. to-day and there being active buying prices recorded further improvement and Broach A./M. was quoted at Rs. 199/12 and J./A. was done at Rs. 201/12. Liverpool market opened as anticipated at a rise of one point and the tone in the local market was firm. Teji mandi operations were declared at Rs. 198 for Broach A./M. delivery. The market will remain closed to-morrow. Closing quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach A/M.	198	0	0
Broach J./A.	200	0	0
Oomra May	181	0	0
Oomra July	180	8	0
Bengal May	149	8	0
Bengal July	147	0	0

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 27th March	18,056
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	1,811,847
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,541,097
Increase	270,750

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Mar 28

Broach A/M opening 198; highest 198 1/4; lowest 197 1/4; closing 197 1/2

Broach J/A opening 199 3/4; highest 199 3/4; lowest 198 3/4; closing 199 1/4

Oomra May opening 181 1/4; highest 181 3/4; lowest 181 1/4; closing 181 1/4

Oomra July opening 180 3/4; highest 181; lowest 180 1/2; closing 180 3/4

Bengal May opening 148 3/4; highest 148 3/4; lowest 148 1/4; closing 148 1/2

Bengal July opening 146 1/4; highest 146 1/4; lowest 145 1/4; closing 146

Tejimandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 14 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-4-36) Rs. 6 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (30-3-36) Rs. 1 1/2

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: May 112 July 123 October 118 at Cross Rate 4.94 1/2

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 198/4 Liverpool May 6.03 Rs. 64 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach July/Aug 200 Liverpool July 5.90 Rs. 58 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 198/4 New York May 11.30 Rs. 52 at Cross Rate 4.94 1/2

Bombay New York: Broach July/Aug 200 New York July 10.93 Rs. 45 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.94 1/2

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Mar 28

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	76
Consolidated Gas	3
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd A	100
Columbia Gas	19
Western Union Telg	85
Radio Corporation	13
New York Central	35
Bethelehem Steel	56
United States Steel	63 3/4
Imp Jap Govt 6 1/2 per cent 1954	94
Imp Jap Govt 5 1/2 per cent 1965	80
Kingdom of Den 6 per cent 1942	105
Tokyo Elec Light 6 per cent 1953	80
Anaconda Copper Mining	34 1/2
General Motor	66
General Electric	38
Socony	14
National Dairy	23
Chase Bank	59
National City Bank	34 1/2
Amr Celanese	26
Sun Life of Canada	550
Int Nickel of Canada	47 1/2
American Smelting	84
Com Wealth Aust 4 1/2 per cent 1956	100
Can Nat Rly 5 per cent 1969	116
Can Nat Rly 4 1/2 per cent 1956	113
Kingdom of Nor 6 per cent 1944	107

Sentiment prices improved.

Total business: 3/4 million

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Mar 30

The local silver and gold markets were dull and featureless to-day with a moderate turnover. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and the present outlook being uncertain, operators are not inclined to take more interest. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 1/2

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready silver	49	8	0
Chaitra delivery	49	8	0
Vaishakh delivery	49	8	0
Ready gold	34	12	9
Chaitra delivery	34	12	9
Vaishakh delivery	34	12	3

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Mar. 28

March	45.25—
May	45.10
July	45.00+05

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Mar 28

Spot silver prices remained unchanged at 44 cents.

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, Mar 30

June (1936)	194.50+130
September (1936)	194.70+110

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Mar 30

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D Mar.-Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 3/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	270 5/8
Banks selling T T	268 5/8
Banks buying T T	266 1/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	565
Banks buying T T	575
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/8
Banks buying T T	77 1/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 3/4
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	136 1/2
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91 1/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 28th instant	4.94 9/16
Japan/London 30th instant	1/2 1/32
Java/London 30th instant	7.26
Hongkong/London 30th instant	1/4
Shanghai/London 30th instant	1/2 1/2
London/Paris 28th instant	78.07
London/Belgium 28th instant	29.24 1/2
London/Switzerland 28th instant	15.19
London/Berlin 28th instant	12.34
London/Stockholm 28th instant	19.99 1/2
London/New York 28th instant	4.94 3/8
London/Amsterdam 28th instant	7.30 3/4

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold 27th instant	£7-0-10 1/2
Gold 28th instant	£7-1-0 1/2
Silver London Ready	
27th instant	19 15/16
28th instant	19 7/8
Silver London Forward	
27th instant	19 7/8
28th instant	19 7/8
Silver New York Ready	
27th instant	45
28th instant	45
London discounts 3 mos	
27th instant	9/16 p.c.
28th instant	9/16 p.c.
London discounts 6 mos	
27th instant	11/16 p.c.
28th instant	11/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c
3 Mos	1 p.c
6 Mos.	1 1/2 p.c

Tone:—Easy.

KHACHRAND MARKET

Khachrand, Mar 28

	Rs.
Wheat Bombay Quality	20/21
Wheat Gujarat Quality	18/19
Wheat Middle Quality	17/18
Wheat Average Quality	15/16
Linseed	23/12 to 24
Jowar	9 1/2 to 10

Wheat arrivals increasing. Good demand.

KHAMGAON MARKETS

Khamgaon, Mar 28

Weather warm and cloudy at night. Cotton arrivals carts to-day 325. Boja 75 Price Rs. 84 sold. Offices and Jathawalas buying. Total arrivals 44315 against 44635 last year. Sewri Padtar Rs. 187. Cottonseed no demand. Groundnuts slow demand. Kafas Deshi Khandi Rs. 64/65. April Fine Rs. 85/12 per boja of 392 lbs. May Rs. 86/4. Ready Rs. 84/4. Ready Best average Rs. 83/8. Cottonseed ready 10/6. Vaishaka Rs. 10/12. Jeth Rs. 10/14. Oil groundnut Rs. 4/15. Vaishakh Rs. 5/1.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F. P. Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 28-3-36	6516000	4068000
Receipts Yesterday 28-3-36	7000	9000
Exports to date 28-3136	4983000	3704000
Stock at Ports 27-3-36	2142000	2328000
Stock Interior Towns 27-3-36	1940000	533000
Stock Liverpool 27-3-36	716000	814000
Visible Supply 27-3-36	5550000	5383000
Quantity in sight 27-3-36	11181000	7289000
Quantity out of sight 27-3-36	8737000	7224000

Sentinel Assurance Company, Limited

The Sentinel Assurance Company, which was established in the year 1934 at Bombay, with an influential Board of Directors, consisting of some of leading merchants, and mill-owners of Bombay and Ahmedabad has secured a business of about Rs. 15 lakhs in the very first year and the business in the second current year is also progressing.

With a view to further expansion of business, the Company has opened its agency office for Maharashtra at Poona. The opening ceremony was performed on the 18th March, at the office of the Company at Vyankkatesh Bhuvan, Laxmi Road. Mr. Kalyanbhai Zaveri, the Company's Managing Director, Mr. Maganlal Shah one of the Directors, Mr. Fakirchand Kesharichand Shroff and prominent merchants and elite of the city were present on the occasion. On the very first day of the opening of the office, the Company received promises of proposals amounting to Rs. 20 to 25 thousand.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Mar 30

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97/4

3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement 96/15/0

3 per cent 1941 103/13

3 per cent 1951/54 102/12

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 105/11

4 per cent 1943 109/14

4 per cent 1960/70 112/4

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117/12

5 per cent 1939/44 108/8

5 per cent 1940/43 110/10

5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108

TAX-FREE

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 119/4

4 per cent 1958/63 Mysore 110

5 per cent 1955 Mysore 122

5 1/2 per cent 1968 Mysore 108/10

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1947 107/4

4 per cent M Deb 1974 106

5 per cent M Deb 1959 115

6 per cent M Deb 1954 129

6 per cent K P T 1956 129

3 1/2 per cent B P T 1937 104/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 96/14 and advanced to Rs. 97 and closed at Rs. 96/15

INDORE COTTON MARKET

Indore, Mar 30

Cotton Sunday evening closed. Broach Chaitra Rs. 198/6. At midnight closed Rs. 198/4. To-day opened at Rs. 198/4. Slowly steadied up, scattered buying to Rs. 198/12. Nijrana Rs. 3/10. Fatak at two difference.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, March 30

Wheat	7,172	Cwts
Linseed	20,138	"
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,217	"
Gingellyseed	192	"
Poppyseed	98	"
Groundnuts	7,587	"
Castorseed	2,468	"
Rice	33,122	"
Myrabollams	233	"
Cottonseed	7,523	"
Gram	2,597	"
Joowar	301	"
Maize	7	"
Bajree	1,253	"
Coal	4,311	Tons

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, March 30

Ready Javas Rs. 13-9.

Shipment March Rs. 4-2-0.

Shipment April-June Rs. 4-3-6.

Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 4-4.

Kesar Rs. 13-8.

Saraya Rs. 13-6.

Java Spot 3.90.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 30

Bengal Superfine	159/161
Bengal Fine	152/154
Bengal F.G.	...
C. P. 1 Fine	199/200
C. P. 2 Fine	192/194
Arvi Fine	194/196
Ellichpur Fine	191/193
Berar Fine	187/189
Khamgaon	187/289
Mulkapur	184/186
Khandesh	177/180
Jalna/Sailu	185/187
Burwan Sanavad	189/190
Muthia	172/177
Dhollera	198/203
Broach Fine	202/106
Punjab/American	203/213
Sindh/American	203/213
Cambodia	253/256
Compta Good	226/233
Westerns	213/218
Miraj	208/213
Kampala	318/319
Jinja	313/315
New Manza	295/303
Jagadia Ankleshwar	240/243
Surat-Navsari	250/256

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, March 30.

Groundnuts May	Opening	40	1	0
"	Highest	40	1	0
"	Lowest	39	15	0
"	Close	40	0	0
Castorseed May	Opening	7	2	4 1/2
"	Highest	7	2	7 1/2
"	Lowest	7	2	1 1/2
"	Close	7	2	7 1/2
Cottonseed May	Opening	19	14	0
"	Highest	19	14	0
"	Lowest	19	12	6
"	Close	19	13	0

Farewell To Mr. Nigam

(From A Correspondent)

BOMBAY, March 29.

"Friends' Circle" and members of the United Hindi-Speaking Residents' Association, Bombay bade farewell to Mr. B. Nigam, who had been a resident in Bombay amongst them for the last fourteen years, on the eve of his departure to Lucknow.

Sjt. Rameshwardas Agrawala presiding at the function introduced Mr. Nigam to those present as a Congressman of twenty years' standing. He very much appreciated Mr. Nigam's recent activities in the cause of the immediate social reforms.

Sjt. Gajendranath Sherman Secretary of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee, speaking next eulogised his various activites in the cause of Hindi-speaking residents of the City. He urged Mr. Nigam to return to Bombay and continue working amongst them.

Representatives of the Association speaking next also urged that they could not spare Mr. Nigam and hoped that he would return to them after the Congress sessions.

Mr. Nigam, in reply, thanked all those present and said that he would continue his activities as before.

Scattered Liquidation In Shares

MARKET OPENED FIRM WITH GOOD ENQUIRY

Narrow Price Movement

BOMBAY, March 30

The local share bazar opened very steady to-day with general buying which resulted in some improvement in prices, but later on prices weakened on renewed long liquidation. Business was restricted and price fluctuations were narrow.

With a view to improve trading methods, there is a move to draw a line between a Broker and a Jobber. Both will have to declare themselves and the nature of their dealings will be also different. A Jobber will do honest jobbing business of buying and selling at reasonable difference while a Broker will do business for clients. The aim of this move is a good one but all depends upon the morals of members as even under this proposed change, there may be loop-holes and some may declare as Brokers in one card and as jobbers in the other card. Thus it will be a difficult task to keep a proper and effective watch. This new move will be well received by members and the general public as it will promote sound trading system on the Stock Exchange, providing opportunities to bonafide interests.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, March 30.

100	Ahm. Advance	276	4
500	Bombay Cotton	40	0
250	Bombay Dyeing	687	8
250	Bradbury	100	0
100	Century	161	4
100	Central India	218	2
100	Colaba	118	2
100	Coorla	80	0
250	David	60	0
250	Dawn	290	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6	
100	Finlay	107	8
100	Gokak	157	8
1000	Hindustan	1,575	0
100	Indore	49	8
100	Khatau	57	8
100	Kohinoor	181	14
250	Laxmi	567	8
100	Madhavji	4	12
250	Madras United	40	0
1000	Morarji	785	0
250	Model	40	4
50	Mysore	85	10
200	New Great	99	6
100	Osmanshahi	55	0
100	Phoenix	250	0
25	Sassoon Silk	35	0
1000	Sholapur	1950	0
50	Simplex	60	10
100	Swadeshi	z 150	10
100	Swan	80	0
25	Tata	8	0
500	Vishnu	1198	12
1000	Western	652	8

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	102	4
25-50	Central	31	8
500	Imperial	1525	0
125-500	Im. Contry	372	8
50-100	India	126	8
100	Reserve Bank	128	0
5	Union	5-6-6	

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	34	8
70	Gwalior	116	4
160	Indian	456	4
40	Katni Def.	2125	0
100	Katni Ord.	355	0
75	Okha	264	6
10	Punjab	23	10
100	Shahabad	467	8
70	United	117	0

INSURANCE.

10-100	Jupiter	11	6
15-75	New India	40	0
200	Oriental	4,955	0
10-100	Vulcan	7	0

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	156	4
1000	Andhra Valley	1560	
10	Ajmer	13	2
50	Bombay Tram	155	0
100	Bombay Suburban	175	0
10	Broach	12	0
100	Karachi	245	0
100	Poona	225	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Mar 30

Century 161 160 162 161/4

Bombay Dyeing 685 681 683 690 686 687

Kohinoor 182 181 183 181/14

Central India 218 216 220 217 216 218/2

New Great 98 99/6

Simplex 60/10

Swadeshi 151 150/10

Bundi 34/8

I Cement 456 455 456 455

Punjab 23/6 23/10

Shahabad 466 467

Andhra 1560 1556 1561 1557 1560

Tata Hydro 156 158/12

Tata Power 1476 1473 1483 1477 1481/4

Tram Ord 155

T Steel Defd 531 527 530 528 535 530 532/8

T Steel Ord 146/12 146/4 147 146/8 146/12

Tata Steel 2nd pref 166/12 167/8

Bellapur 161 160 161/14

B Steam 270

B Burma 385 390 387 389/6

100	Surat	185	0
100	Tata Hydro	158	12
1000	Tata Power	1481	4

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	867	8
100	C. Province	97	4
100	Dhond Baramati	100	0
100	Gujarat	78	8
100	Mandra Bhon	99	4
100	Pachora Jamner	96	0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	94	8
500	Tapty Valley	782	8

MININGS.

10	Shivrajpur	28	0
30	Tata Steel Def.	532	8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	146	12

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	188	12
50	Belapur Sugar	161	14
250	Bombay Steam	270	0
125	Bombay Burma	389	6
50	Bombay Burma Con.	130	0
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	167	4
50	Bombay Telephone X D	105	8
100	Indian Bleaching	104	6
100	Indian Radio Def.	496	4
100	Ind. Radio Ord.	483	12
1000	Port Canning	576	4
15	Scindia	14	3
30	Premier Construction	71	0
25	Tata Oil	15	2

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1450	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	298	12
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86	4
5	p.c. Central India	521	4
7	p.c. Katni 1st	143	12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	146	8
7 1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14	4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	145	0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1527	8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	192	8
1 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	167	4
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13	0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647	8

DISCONTINUANCE OF F LINE BUS SERVICE

Residents Urge B. E. S. T. To Give Up Proposal

About 250 Residents of the Delisle Road, Elphinstone Road, and Gokhale Roads South and North, have addressed the following letter to The Traffic Manager, B. E. S. & T. Co. Ltd., Bombay.

It was with very great regret that we the undersigned learnt that you had decided to discontinue the present "F" service.

We are residents of Delisle Road Elphinstone Road, Khed Talao, Gokhale Road South, and Gokhale Road North and during the past year "F" service was very useful to us as easy means of approach to the Railway Stations or to the Tram Turminus or even to go to the heart of the Town. Perhaps on account of the excavation at the Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, by the Bombay Municipality the service may have been working at a loss. But this is only a temporary embarrassment.

Many new buildings, have been constructed here and people have come in large numbers to stay in this locality most of them on the strength of the bus service. By depriving us of the sole moderate -priced conveyance suitable to our pockets, you will be taking away the very thing that has induced some of us to come to these healthier quarters of Bombay.

We therefore respectfully request you not to discontinue the service and allow us at least this amenity, which has been amply appreciated not only by us but all the public of Bombay.

ACTIVITY AT ANAND BHAWAN

Pandit Jawaharlal Writing Congress Presidential Address

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, March 30.

After Pandit Jawaharlal's return from Lucknow yesterday the Anand Bhawan is humming with activity. He has been writing the Congress presidential address which he proposes to complete before the Congress Working Committee meeting in order to enable its members to discuss the same.

Mahatma Gandhi is arriving on April 4 from Lucknow and the Working Committee meets on April 6, 7 and 8. If the work is not finished it will again meet at Lucknow. Arrangements are briskly made for the reception of the Working Committee members who will be staying at the Swaraj Bhawan and Anand Bhawan. All the members excepting Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan who is in jail are expected to be present.

Acharya Khipalani, general secretary of the Congress, arrived this evening.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, according to present programme, will be going to Lucknow by mail via Cawnpore adjusting himself to the Congress Reception Committee plan of organising a grand presidential procession from Lucknow Central Station. It is understood that even the Working Committee venue was changed as Pt. Nehru felt that his presence in Lucknow a week before the Congress session might interfere to some extent with the progress of arrangements by the Congress Reception Committee.

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JUPITER AND INSURANCE go hand in hand. J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1936

Islam Stands For Freedom

MUFTI KIFAYATULLAH'S APPEAL TO MUSLIMS

Communal Award "A Cup Of Poison"

ULEMA CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN DENOUNCES SEPARATE ELECTORATES

DELHI (By Mail.)

"The Communal Award is an apple of discord thrown among us. The lure of ministership is however bringing the most ultra-loyalist Hindus and Muslims together and they are forming alliances and working for Hindu-Muslim unity as three years before Nationalist Hindus and Muslims did. But I fail to understand how Hindus and Muslims can form a united front as long as the curse of separate electorate exists in this country. How can those elected on separate electorates form joint programmes and if some selfish people form an alliance, how can it last long? Such are the questions that have puzzled the most experienced politicians and some of them who still yesterday were opposed to Hindu-Muslim unity are now compelled to admit its necessity though not frankly."

These were the observations of Haji Abdul Ghafar, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Jamait-ul-Ulema at its annual conference held on Saturday.

Maulana Kifayatullah presided over the conference in the absence of the President-elect who is due to arrive to-day.

The 'pandal' was tastefully decorated and fully packed with delegates and visitors from all over India. Pathans, however, predominated.

The proceedings commenced with a recitation from the Holy Qoran Maulana Ahmad Saaid read out the address of the Chairman of the Reception Committee (Haji Abdul Ghafar, a rich merchant of Delhi).

ULEMA AND POLITICS.

The Chairman in the course of his address welcomed the delegates to the historic city of "Delhi the seat of several Empires."

Delhi, he said, was the seat of politics and religion and it was in Delhi that Ulema from all over India assembled in 1919 and passed the historic programme of non-co-operation which culminated in the efforts of Lord Reading for peace.

The Ulema assembled in Delhi had brought the religiously-minded Muslims to politics and he was proud that leaders and members of the Jamait-ul-Ulema played a glorious part in the fight for freedom. "It was the sacrifice and guidance of the Ulema that brought Muslims (who hated politics) into the political arena."

The speaker referred to the prominent part played by late Maulana Abdul Bari, Sheikh-ul-Hind, in co-operation with Mahatma Gandhi during the N.C.O. movement.

POLITICS AND RELIGION.

Referring to politics and religion, he said, that religion could never be protected unless a nation had political power, hence politics could not be divorced from religion (cheers).

The address dealt with the "Muslim Divorce Act" and its proposed amendments at very great length.

THE COMMUNAL AWARD.

The address also strongly denounced the new constitution and described the Communal Award as "a cup of poison" which the Muslims had foolishly agreed to swallow because they were misled that the Communal Award had been advantageous to them. But the fact was that they had not achieved their demands.

A HARD TRUTH.

The speaker added that the Award had only benefited the Bengal Europeans and the untouchables.

The speaker condemned separate electorates and said that the interests of Bengal and the Punjab Muslims had been ruthlessly sacrificed.

MUFTI KIFAYATULLAH'S CALL TO MUSLIMS.

Islam stands for freedom and honour and no true Muslim can rest contented under a foreign Government. It is the duty of every Muslim to fight for freedom, declared Mufti Kifayatullah Sahib last night while presiding over the session in the absence of President-elect Maulana Hussain Ahmad Madni, who reaches here today.

Mufti Kifayatullah Sahib spoke for 1-1|2 hours. He kept the audience spell bound.

He dwelt upon the history of Muslim politics since the days of the Mutiny and proved it that it was the Jamait-ul-Ulema that brought Muslims into active politics after several decades of inactivity and ignorance.

JAMAIT'S INFLUENCE.

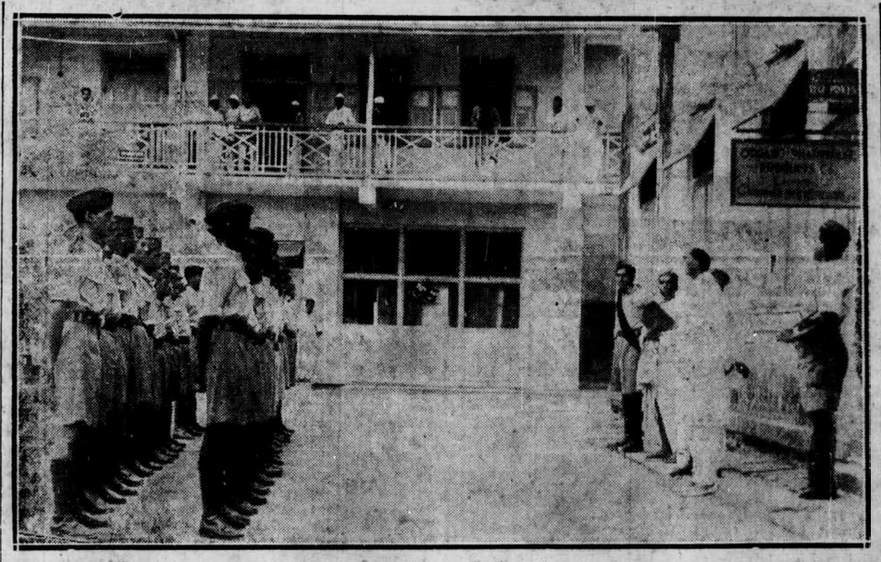
He referred to the sacrifices made by the leaders and volunteers of his organisation. The mere fact that more than ten thousand persons were present in the 'pandal' and several thousands standing outside and hearing the speeches on radio in spite of the propaganda by the loyalist group, said the Maulana was a positive proof of the part played by the Jamait and its influence on Muslims.

ISLAM FOR INDEPENDENCE.

The Maulana declared that Islam stood for religious, economic and political freedom. The last was the basic root of all sorts of freedom. No true Muslims could agree to be ranked among the toadies. A life without honour was disgrace to a true Muslim and he exhorted all to contribute their full share towards the country's freedom.

UNWANTED CONSTITUTION.

The Maulana strongly denounced the unwanted constitution and declared that no amount of repression could prevent a whole nation of 350 millions from demanding its right to manage her home.—"Hindustan Times."



The Bombay National Guards, a batch of whom are proceeding to Lucknow for the Congress Session.

NO INTERVIEW WITH GANDHIJI

Government Deny Delhi Paper's Story Of Lord Halifax's Peace Move

NEW DELHI, March 30.

A Home Department (Government of India) Communique says:—

"In view of a telegram which appeared in the "Hindustan Times" of March 29, relating that Lord Halifax was in correspondence with Mr. Gandhi suggesting that he should have a frank discussion with Lord Linlithgow on his arrival and relating also that Lord Halifax was arranging an interview at the express desire of Mr. Baldwin and His Majesty's Cabinet, the Government of India made enquiries from London and are authorised by the Secretary of State to say that there is no truth in the story and in particular neither Lord Halifax nor anyone else has arranged or is arranging an interview between Lord Linlithgow and Mr. Gandhi either with or without the Prime Minister's approval.—United Press.

INTERVIEW STUNT EXPOSED

LUCKNOW, Mar. 30.

Gandhiji, who is taking complete rest and observing the day of silence to-day, on being shown the text of Government communique re:message published in a newspaper alleging that Viscount Halifax is arranging an interview between the Marquess of Linlithgow and Gandhiji issued the following statement. "I have received no communication, whatsoever from Lord Halifax. The whole story is a fabrication. I am sorry that responsible newspapers should publish sensational statements, the truth or otherwise of which they could verify without loss of time."

Gandhiji is expected to go to Allahabad on April 2. His health is satisfactory.—A. P.

U. P. MILL STRIKE ENDS

LUCKNOW, March 30.

The Lucknow R. C. Cotton Mill authorities having failed in their relentless efforts to persuade the workers to resume work for the last five days, have now conceded to the demands of the strikers as dictated by the Strike Committee.

To this effect a written agreement embodying the demands of the workers was signed by both parties concerned. After this was signed the strike was declared ended.—United Press.

SIR N. N. SIRCAR LEAVES FOR CALCUTTA

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 30.

Sir N. N. Sircar, Law Member, is leaving for Calcutta this afternoon, as he received news of serious illness of his brother whose condition is causing anxiety.

It is understood the Law Member has arranged to pair off with Sjt Akilchandra Dutta in the division on the Ottawa agreement resolution.

STALIN WARNS JAPAN

Russia Shall Protect Outer Mongolia From Aggression

Russia, through the mouth of its dictator, M. Stalin, has issued a grave warning to Japan.

M. Stalin has declared that the Soviet Union is prepared to go to war with Japan, if it be necessary, to prevent the destruction of the independence of the Mongolian People's Republic, known on the map as Outer Mongolia.

The Russian dictator's words reveal the importance the Soviet Union attaches to the friction of the Manchukuo-Mongolian frontier.

M. Stalin's statement was made in response to the direct inquiry of an American journalist on what the Soviet attitude would be if Japan launched its long-predicted military drive towards Outer Mongolia. He added:

"M. Litvinov's assistant, M. Stomoniakoff, recently so informed the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow and drew his attention to the unchangeable friendly relations which the Soviet Union has entertained with the Mongolian People's Republic since 1921.

The Danger Zones

"We will help that Republic in the same way as we did in 1921."

This was a reference to the occasion when Red troops supported the Mongolians against Russian "Whites," backed by Japanese.

M. Stalin was asked if a Japanese attempt to seize Ulanbator or Izanbator (Urga) would make positive action by the Soviet Union a necessity. The reply was an unequivocal "Yes."

"If war should come, where is it most likely to break out?" queried the interviewer.

"In my opinion," replied M. Stalin, "there are two focal points of danger—one in the Far East, in the zone of Japan; and the other in Europe, in the zone of Germany.

"It is difficult to say which is the most menacing war danger. They both exist and both are smouldering. Compared with either of these the Italo-Abyssinian war is an episode.

"At the moment perhaps the situation in the Far East is the more menacing, but the centre of danger may shift to Europe."

Outer Mongolia, though nominally independent, is in reality a Russian protectorate.

It has an area of 1,000,000 square miles, bounded by Siberia, Manchukuo, and Inner Mongolia, two provinces of which are under Japanese control.—("News of the World.")

Promise Of Better Life For Slum-Dwellers

CORPORATION APPROVES OF CITY ENGINEER'S 4 LAKHS SCHEME FOR IMPROVEMENT

The Committee appointed by Corporation on 27th February last, to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and submit a suitable scheme for the service of slums in the City, have submitted their report:—

With a view to providing necessary amenities to the neglected and inadequately served areas in the City, the Corporation under their Resolution No. 930, dated the 27th February 1936, created a Special Fund to be called the "Slum Service Fund" and determined that an amount of Rs. 5,00,000 be credited to that Fund in the year 1936-37 to meet the expenditure for the service of slums in the City and appointed the Committee to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and submit a suitable scheme at an early date for the service of slums in the City.

MAYORS NOTE

The Mayor had prepared the following Note regarding the slum area:—

On the 27th February, 1936, the Corporation passed a resolution moved by Sir Jehangir B. Bomon Behram, Kt., seconded by Mr. Mathooradas Tricamjee, whereby a special fund of Rs. 5 lakhs was created for the service of slums in the City.

Sanitation Round.

Immediately after the said resolution was passed, the Mayor requested the City Engineer, the Health Officer and other officials through the Commissioner, to prepare a scheme for immediate slum improvements in the worst areas of the City and on the 4th March, 1936, arranged a sanitary round with the said officials to Dharavi, Worli Village, Sion, Sewri Koliwada, Antop Hill and other areas on the outskirts of the City as required immediate attention.

Scheme Prepared.

The officials in response to this request immediately prepared a scheme within 10 days and on the 21st March, the Committee appointed by the Corporation, visited the slum areas and thereafter met and discussed the scheme and passed the same. The said report came before the Corporation meeting as urgent business on Monday and was approved by them.

As a result of the said report a sum of Rs. 4,04,600 will be spent immediately out of the Special Fund of Rs. 5 lakhs created by the Corporation.

Tentative Scheme.

A tentative scheme prepared by the City Engineer has described fully the present condition of Dharavi Village, Sion Village, the area of the ex-City Improvement Trust in Scheme No. 57, Sewri Koliwada, Worli Koliwada and Antop Hill and has suggested what improvements can be carried out to redress the grievances of the residents of those localities.

As regards the Dharavi Village, the scheme includes demolition of several insanitary buildings in the area, the construction of new ones to house the displaced population (Rs. 72,000); the provision of public conveniences (Rs. 12,500); the improvement of road surfaces (Rs. 25,000); the construction of storm-water drains (Rs. 52,000); and the provision of extra lights (Rs. 3,000) in the locality.

The total cost of the works suggested is estimated at Rs. 1,64,500.

Sion Village.

With regard to this village, the City Engineer observes that the housing condition in this village on the whole is satisfactory, and suggests the demolition of only a few dilapidated structures and the construction of about 20 semi-permanent rooms to house the tenants that will be thrown out (Rs. 7,300).

Sanitary conveniences (Rs. 16,400); additional washing places (Rs. 2,900); and drains for conveying the sullage water away from the quarters and discharging it into the storm-water drains already constructed (Rs. 7,200), are also proposed to be provided and the lighting of the area improved at an initial cost of Rs. 1,200. The total cost of all these proposals roughly comes to Rs. 35,000.

Sewri Koliwada

With regard to this scheme, the City Engineer is of opinion that the only improvements that are required are sanitary conveniences and lighting.

The total cost of these works, including necessary passages comes to about Rs. 6,300. Besides this, improvement in the lighting arrangements are also proposed at an annual cost of about Rs. 1,065, which will be met from revenue.

Worli Koliwada

With regard to this village, the City Engineer suggests the laying out of proper roads, the provision

(Continued On page 10)

HOLIDAY PROGRAMME

6-00 a.m.—RISE.
6-30 a.m.—Chota Hazri.
6-45 a.m.—Morning Walk.
7-15 a.m.—Friends' Meeting at Hanging Garden.
(Discuss:—"Disguise Competition."
9-00 a.m.—Breakfast.
10—11 a.m.—Find correct solution "Disguise Competition."
11—1 p.m.—Light Reading and Music.
1-00 p.m.—Luncheon.
1-30 to
2-30 p.m.—Rest.
3-00 p.m.—Enter solution to "Disguise Competition" on entry coupon (Eleven Entries).
4-00 p.m.—Tea.
5-30 p.m.—Pictures.
8-00 p.m.—Dinner.
10-15 p.m.—Light out.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *"The Black Abbot"*

AS THE INSANE NOBLEMAN RAISES HIS RIFLE, THERE IS AN OMINOUS RUMBLE----
A CAVE-IN! LOOK OUT!
3-6
DISREGARDING THE CAVE-IN AND THE RIFLE, WADE LEAPS FORWARD TO SAVE MISS GWYN---
WITH A THUNDEROUS ROAR, TONS OF EARTH AND STONE POUR DOWN!---
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LYMAN ANDERSON
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